

40851/B/3

why

Dedication missing

1) PHAETACOPETAS

London c. 1788

2) WHITE, R.

c. 1788
Sept 1788

Thos Maw

At end

White R.

Analysis
of Pharmacopoeia
1796

4332(2)

AN
ANALYSIS
OF THE
New London
PHARMACOPŒIA;
EXPLAINING THE
NATURE, PRINCIPLES, QUALITIES, USES, AND DOSES,
OF THE VARIOUS
Preparations and Compositions contained therein:
PARTICULARLY CALCULATED FOR
THE USE OF JUNIOR STUDENTS.

TO WHICH IS ANNEXED,
A SUMMARY
OF THE
NEW THEORY and its NOMENCLATURE.

SECOND EDITION.

By ROBERT WHITE, M.D.

NATURAM PRIMUM STUDEAT COGNOSCERE RERUM.
LUCRET. LIB. III.

BURY ST. EDMUND'S:
PRINTED BY P. GEDGE;
FOR CADELL AND DAVIES, STRAND, LONDON.
1796.

ANALYSIS

OF THE

Pharmacopoeia

Pharmacopoeia

Explaining the

Nature, Properties, Qualities, Uses, and Doses



THE USE OF JUNCTURE

TO WHICH IS APPENDED

A SUMMARY

OF THE

NEW THEORY AND NOMENCLATURE

SECOND EDITION

By ROBERT WHITE, M.D.

NATHAN PRIMUM STUDENT COGNOSCENTIUM
LUGDUNO, 1811.

PRINTED BY P. GEDDES

FOR CADELL AND DAVIES, STRAND, LONDON.

1796

THE

PREFACE.

THE necessity of a common Directory for preparing and compounding officinal medicines is evident, and the difficulty of completing a work of that kind, is indisputably great. The College has therefore done essential service, by prosecuting the necessary reform of the London Pharmacopœia. In this performance, we find the method better adjusted, the preparations consonant with the improvements of the day, and an exemplary pattern of the just simplicity which the practice of physic is now brought to. Since then many of the preparations and compositions of this standard book will be necessarily committed to the charge of the junior part of the profession, a concise and easy introduction to the knowledge of the respective principles and properties of its contents cannot be deemed an unnecessary performance.

On this ground the following Analysis and comments have been calculated to explain the different forms, combinations, medical qualities, uses, and doses of every prescript, in the order first observed by the College. And as this performance is intended to give a rudimental insight into the nature and properties of each preparation, to those who are in a state of pupilage, further reference may in due time be had to the New Edinburgh Dispensatory, Berkenhout's Elements of Chemistry, Lewis's and Bergius's Materia Medica, Monro's Medical and Pharmaceutical Chemistry, Woodville's excellent digest of Medical Botany, and Murray's Apparatus Medicami-

num; to Withering's, Aiton's and Linnæus's Botanical Treasures; and to Bergman's, Scheele's, and Fourcroy's admirable Chemical Works.

It is necessary to observe, that an account is here given of the nature, qualities, and doses of each simple drug, either agreeably to the order in which the article first presents itself, or of the compound in which it is an ingredient; to each of which proper references are made: that the doses are meant for *Adults*, except when particularly expressed to the contrary; and that about an *eighth* part of most of the mean quantities may be given to a child of two years old; a *sixth* to one of four: a *fourth* from four to eight; one *half* from eight to fourteen; and *two-thirds* to one of eighteen. At the same time it should be understood, that medicines in general ought to be administered according to the nature and state of the disease, of the constitution, and of their consequents; that those which contain an acrid or narcotic quality, not admitting of an absolute regulation, should be given at first in very small doses, and with the greatest caution, gradually increasing them according to their effect; and that under such circumstances, it is more particularly necessary to be guided by observation and experience.

After having fulfilled the foregoing intentions, and classed the simples with the essential characters, according to the Linnæan system, it was thought proper to notice the several articles in the *Materia Medica*, which are not made use of in the compositions; but Dr. Woodville's Medical Botany being fully completed, convinces the author of this work, that what he has described in that line, will be of no great moment to those who may choose to profit by that useful publication.

In the introductory discourse to a valuable collection of papers, published under the title of *Linnæan Transactions*, it is thus remarked, by the ingenious President of the Linnæan Society, at p. 53:—"That whatever we may think of the System of Linnæus, (particularly of vegetables) there are certain great principles laid down by him, the excellence of which is now so well known, and so generally admitted, that no one who pretends to the name of a Naturalist can avoid conforming to them."

There not being at this time a regular arrangement of fossils, or minerals, no material objection can be made to placing them with a few other simples in alphabetical order, according to their common titles.

The discoveries made by the more modern experimental philosophers, have produced great change of system in the scientific part of Chemistry; it is therefore judged necessary to annex to the present edition, a sketch of the new theory, with a table of its nomenclature, and a few prefatory remarks on both the systems; which was lately published for the use of those persons who had purchased the former edition of this work.

Tables of Attractions are formed to point out the fixed rules in which different substances act upon one another, and serve to explain the nature of composition and decomposition, or the union and separation of the different parts of bodies which are brought about either by the force of heat, or by being dissolved in some kind of menstruum. These principles of action we should therefore be made acquainted with, towards attaining the knowledge of pharmaceutic chemistry; since it is well known that they seldom vary, except from some difference in the degree of heat employed, or in cases where earths and metals are precipitated by alkalies, and metals by earths.

To investigate the affinities of the substances with which the preparations of the London Pharmacopœia are compounded, there is no reason for pursuing the series to a great extent. The following extract from Bergman's *Tables of single elective attractions* therefore is offered for that purpose; but for a further insight, other books must be referred to.

It may be observed, that the substance named at the top of each column above the cross line, has the strongest affinity with the first article underneath it, not so much with the next, and less and less in regular series. Suppose for instance *vitriolic acid* to be engaged with the *vegetable alkali*, by adding the *ponderous earth*, the acid will quit the alkali, and unite with the earth; i. e. the nearest in order to the uppermost subject will disengage the more distant.

There is also a more complicated process, which is called *double elective attraction*, namely, when two compounds are decomposed, and two new ones are formed from them; which is the case in obtaining magnesia, as mentioned under that article.

Chemical composition may be brought about by the mere union of different subjects with each other, without producing decomposition, or excluding the union of a substance present, that has affinity to a part of the compound; but it will be found that chemical composition and decomposition are chiefly produced by either *single* or *double elective attraction*.

Perhaps it will be thought particular, that the order in which the prescripts are placed in the last edition of the London Pharmacopœia, has not been attended to; in excuse for which omission, it may be observed, that by far the greatest number of persons are in possession of the former edition of that book, and that the principal alterations are noticed in the body of this work, and in an index at the end of it.

ABBREVIATIONS EXPLAINED.

gr. stand for granum, or grain.

gtt. for gutta, or drop.

scr. for scrupulum, or scruple.

oz. for uncia, or ounce.

lb. for libra, or pound.

N. N. for new nomenclature.

TABLE of ATTRACTIONS.

IN THE MOIST WAY.

Vitriolic Nitrous Muriatic	Acid.	Acid of Tartar.	IN THE MOIST WAY.		Vegetable Mineral Volatile	Alkali.
			Acetous Acid, or Vinegar.	Aerial Acid, or Fixed Air.		
Ponderous Earth Vegetable Alkali Mineral Alkali Lime Magnesia Volatile Alkali Clay	Lime Ponderous Earth Magnesia Vegetable Mineral Volatile Clay	Lime Ponderous Earth Magnesia Vegetable Mineral Volatile Clay	Ponderous Earth Vegetable Mineral Volatile Lime Magnesia Clay	Ponderous Earth Lime Vegetable Alkali Mineral Alkali Magnesia Volatile Alkali Clay	Vitriolic Nitrous Muriatic Acid of Tartar, Amber, Lemons, Vinegar, Bo- rax Aerial Acid Water Unctuous Oils Sulphur Metallic Calces.	Acid
Metallic Calces of Zinc, Iron, Lead, Tin, Cop- per, Antimony, Mer- cury. Silver, Water, Alcohol, Phlogiston.	Zinc Iron, &c. in regular fe- ries, as in the first co- lumn.	Alkali	Metallic Calces, &c.	Metallic Calces, &c.		

IN THE DRY WAY.

Phlogiston Ponderous Earth, &c. Magnesia Metallic Calces Clay	Phlogiston Ponderous Earth Vegetable Alkali Mineral Alkali Lime, &c. as under the Mineral Acids.	Phosphoric Acid Acid of Borax Acid of Arsenic Vitriolic Acid, &c. as in the order above.

TABLE of ATTRACTIONS continued.

IN THE MOIST WAY.

Lime.	Alcohol.	Essential Oils.	Unctuous Oils.	Calx of Zinc.
Vitriolic Acid	Water	Sp. Æther. Vitriol.	Sp. Æther. Vitriol.	Vitriolic Acid
Acid of Tartar	Sp. Æther. Vitriol.	Alcohol	Essential Oils	Muriatic Acid
Nitrous Acid	Essential Oils	Unctuous Oils	Vegetable Alkali	Nitrous Acid
Muriatic Acid, &c.	Volatile Alkali	Water	Volatile Alkali	Acid of Tartar
	Vegetable Alkali	Sulphur	Sulphur	Acetous Acid
	Liver of Sulphur			Acid of Borax
	Sulphur			Aerial Acid
Calx of Iron.	— of Lead.	— of Antimony.	— of Mercury.	— of Silver.
Acid of Tartar	Vitriolic Acid	Muriatic Acid	Muriatic Acid	Muriatic Acid
Vitriolic Acid, &c. as	Acid of Tartar	Vitriolic Acid	Vitriolic Acid	Vitriolic Acid
with Zinc.	Muriatic Acid, &c.	Nitrous Acid	Acid of Tartar	Nitrous Acid
	Vegetable Alkali	Acid of Tartar, &c.	Nitrous Acid	Acid of Tartar, &c.
	Unctuous Oils.		Acetous Acid	
			Aerial Acid	
Phlogiston.	Sp. Æther. Vitriol.	Essential Oils.	Unctuous Oils.	Water.
Nitrous Acid	Alcohol			
Vitriolic Acid	Essential Oils	Sp. Æther. Vitriol.	Sp. Æther. Vitriol.	Vegetable Alkali
Muriatic Acid	Unctuous Oils	Alcohol	Essential Oils	Mineral Alkali
Dephlogisticated Silver,	Water	Unctuous Oils	Vegetable Alkali	Volatile Alkali
Mercury, Antimony,	Sulphur	Vegetable Alkali	Volatile Alkali	Alkohol.
Lead, Iron, Zinc.		Water	Sulphur	



MATERIA MEDICA.

REGNUM ANIMALE.

CLASSIS I.

MAMMALIA.

GLIS.

Pharmacopœia.

Linnæi Systema Naturæ.

Castoræum *russicum*, materia
in folliculo prope anum sito
collecta. *Russian Castor.*

Castor *Fiber* cauda ovata
plana calva.

PECORA.

Moschus, materia in folli-
culo prope umbilicum sito
collecta. *Musk.*

Moschus *moschiferus* folli-
culo umbilicali.

Cervus, cornu. *Hartshorn.*

Cervus *Elaphus*, cornibus
ramosis totis teretibus re-
curvatis.

Ovis, *sevum.* *Sheep's Suet.*

Ovis *Aries* cornibus com-
pressis lunatis.

B

BELLUA.

BELLUA.

Sus, *adeps*. *Hog's Lard*. Sus *Scrofa* dorso anticè fetoso, cauda pilosa.

CETE.

Sperma Ceti. *Spermaceti*. *Phyfeter macrocephalus*, et ejus varietates: et ex partibus animalium variis.

Icthyocolla. *Ifinglafs*. *Acipenser, Huso, Gadus, &c.*
Acta Philosophica Londinensia, 1773. et ex partibus piscium membranosis.

CLASS. II. AVIS.

GALLINA.

Ovum. *Egg*. *Gallina domestica*.

CLASS. V. INSECTA.

COLEOPTERA.

Cantharis. *Spanish Fly*. *Lytta vesicatoria viridis*, antennis nigris.
Lin. Syft. ed. 14.

HEMIPTERA.

Coccinella. *Cochineal*. *Coccus Cacti*, cacti coccinelliferi.

HYMENOPTERA.

Apis, mel. *Honey*. *Apis mellifera pubescens*, thorace subgriseo, abdomine fusco, tibiis posticis ciliatis; intus transversè striatis.

APTERA.

APTERA.

- Millepēda. *Wood-louse.* Oniscus *Afellus* ovalis, cauda obtusa, styli simplicibus.
- Cancer, *chelæ. Crab's Claws.* Cancer *Pagurus* brachiatus, thorace utrinque obtusè novemplicato, manibus apice atris.

MOLUSCA.

- Ostrēa, *testa. Oyster-shell.* Ostrea *edulis* testa inæquivalva femiorbiculata, membranis imbricatis undulatis: valvula altera plana integerrima.
-

VERMES.

ZOOPHYTA.

- Corallium rubrum. *Red Coral.* Isis *nobilis* stirpe corallina æquali continua, striis obsoletis obliquis, ramis vagis.
- Spongia. *Sponge.* Spongia *officinalis* foraminulata subramosa difformis tenax tomentosa.

REGNUM VEGETABILE.

CLASSIS I.

MONANDRIA.

Pharmacopœia.	MONOGYNIA.	Lin. Species Plantarum.
Zingiber, <i>radix</i> . Ginger.	Amomum Zingiber	scapo nudo, spica ovata.
Cardamomum minus, <i>semen</i> . Lesser Cardamon.	Amomum repens	scapis ramosis elongatis decumbentibus. Smith Syst. Veg. inedit.
Curcuma, <i>radix</i> . Turmeric.	Curcuma longa	foliis lanceolatis; nervis lateralibus numerosissimis.
Zedoaria, <i>radix</i> . Zedoary.	Kæmpferia rotunda	foliis lanceolatis petiolatis.

CLASS. II. DIANDRIA.

MONOGYNIA.

Olīva, <i>fructus</i> , et <i>ejus oleum</i> . Olive.	Olea Europæa	foliis lanceolatis integerrimis, racemis axillaribus coarctatis. Hort. Kew.
Beccabunga, <i>herba</i> . Brooklime.	Veronica Beccabunga	racemis lateralibus, foliis ovatis planis, caule repente,
Gratiola, <i>herba</i> . Hedge Hyssop.	Gratiola officinalis,	floribus pedunculatis, foliis lanceolatis ferratis.
Rosmarīnus, <i>cacumen</i> , <i>flos</i> . Rosemary.	Rosmarinus officinalis,	corolla inæqualis: labio superiore bipartito. Filamenta longa, curva, simplicia cum dente. Ess. Gen. Ch.

Salvia, folium. Sage.

Salvia officinalis foliis lanceolato-ovatis integris crenulatis, floribus spicatis, calycibus acutis.

TRIGYNIA.

Piper nigrum, bacca.
Black Pepper.

Piper nigrum, foliis ovatis subseptemnervis glabris, petiolis simplicissimis.

Piper longum, fructus.
Long Pepper.

Piper longum foliis cordatis petiolatis sessilibusque.

Cubēba. Cubeb.

Piper Cubeba foliis oblique-ovatis S. oblongis venosis acutis; spica solitaria pedunculata oppositifolia, fructibus pedicellatis.

Lin. Supplementum Plant.

CLASS. III. TRIANDRIA.

MONOGYNIA.

Valeriana sylvestris, radix.
Wild Valerian.

Valeriana officinalis floribus triandris, foliis omnibus pinnatis.

Tamarindus, fructus. Tamarind.

Tamarindus Indica, nuper, Monodelphia Triandria.

*Crocus, floris stigma. Saf-
fron.*

Crocus officinalis autumnalis foliis angustioribus margine revolutis. Miller's Illust.

Lin. Syft. Vegetabile.

Iris, radix, Florentine Orris.

Iris florentina corollis barbatis, caule foliis altiore subbifloro, floribus sessilibus. Sp. Ch.

DIGYNIA.

Saccharum. Sugar.

Saccharum officinarum, floribus paniculatis, foliis planis. Lin. Syft. Veg.
Avēna,

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>Avēna, <i>semen</i>. The Oat.</p> <p>Hordēum, <i>semen, perlatum</i>.
Barley and Pearl-Barley.</p> <p>Tritīcum, <i>farina, amylum</i>.
Wheat Flour and Starch.</p> | <p><i>Avena sativa</i> paniculata, calycibus dispermis feminibus lævibus; altero aristato. Lin. Syft. Veg.</p> <p><i>Hordeum distichon</i> flosculis lateralibus masculis muticis; feminibus angularibus imbricatis.</p> <p><i>Triticum hybernum</i> calycibus quadrifloris ventricosis lævibus imbricatis submuticis.</p> |
|---|--|

CLASS. IV. TETRANDRIA.

MONOGYNIA.

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>Rubia, <i>radix</i>. Madder.</p> <p>Sarcocolla, <i>gummi-resina</i>.
<i>Sarcocol</i>.
Lin. Syft. Veg.</p> <p>Contrayerva, <i>radix</i>. Con-
trayerva.
Lin. Syft. Veg.</p> | <p><i>Rubia tinctorum</i> foliis annuis, caule aculeato.
Lin. Syft. Veg.</p> <p><i>Penæa Sarcocolla</i> foliis ovatis planis, calycibus ciliatis folio majoribus.</p> <p><i>Dorstenia Cont. ajerva</i> acaulis, foliis pinnatifido-palmatis ferratis, receptaculis quadrangulis.</p> |
|---|--|

CLASS. V. PENTANDRIA.

MONOGYNIA.

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>Trifolium paludosum, <i>herba</i>. Buckbean.</p> <p>Spigelia, <i>radix</i>. Indian Pink.</p> | <p><i>Menyanthes trifoliata</i>, foliis ternatis.</p> <p><i>Spigelia marilandica</i> caule tetragono, foliis omnibus oppositis. Lin. Syft. Veg.</p> <p>Scammōnium,</p> |
|---|--|

- Scammōnium, *gummi-resina*.
Scammony.
- Jalāpium, *radix*. *Jalap*.
- Cinchōna, *cortex vulgo*,
Cortex Peruvianus.
Cinchona, or *Peruvian Bark*.
- Cinchōna rubra. *Red Bark*.
- Ipecacuanha, *radix*. *Ipeca-*
cuanha.
- Lin. Sup. Plant. et Syft. Veg.
- Nicotiāna, *folium*. *Tobacco*.
- Piper Indicum, *fructus*.
Indian Pepper, vulgo,
Cayenne.
- Spina cervīna, *bacca*.
Buck-thorn Berry.
- Ribes rubrum, *fructus*.
Red Currant.
- Convolvulus *Scammonia* fo-
liis sagittatis posticè trun-
catis, pedunculis tereti-
bus subtrifoliis.
- Convolvulus *Jalapa* foliis
difformibus cordatis an-
gulatis oblongis lanceo-
latisque, caule volubili,
pedunculis unifloris.
Lin. Syft. Veg.
- Cinchona *officinalis* foliis el-
lipticis subtus pubescenti-
bus, corollæ limbo lana-
to. Lin. Syft. Veg.
- Species adhuc ignota.
- Pfychotria *emetica* herbacea
procumbens, foliis lanceo-
latis glabris, stipulis extra-
foliaceis subulatis, capitulis
axillaribus peduncula-
tis paucifloris.
- Nicotiana *Tabacum* foliis lan-
ceolato-ovatis sessilibus de-
currentibus, floribus acu-
tis.
- Capficum *annuum* caule her-
baceo, pedunculis solita-
riis, cum aliis. Hortus
Kewensis Aitoni.
- Rhamnus *catharticus* spinis
terminalibus, floribus qua-
drifidis dioicis, foliis ova-
tis, caule erecto.
Lin. Syft. Veg.
- Ribes *rubrum* inermē, race-
mis glabris pendulis, flo-
ribus planiusculis.
- Ribes

Ribes nigrum, fructus.
Black Currant.

Ribes nigrum inerme, racemis pilosis, floribus oblongis.

Vitis Uva passa, Vinum, Tartarum, Acetum.

Vitis vinifera foliis lobatis sinuatis nudis.

The Vine. Raisin, Wine, Tartar, Vinegar.

DIGYNIA.

Barilla, Soda, vel. Kali.
Barilla, or Impure Natron.

Salsola Kali herbacea decumbens, foliis subulatis spinosis scabris, calycibus marginatis axillaribus.

Ulmus, cortex interior. Elm, the interior Bark.

Ulmus campestris foliis duplicato-ferratis basi inæqualibus.

Gentiana, radix. Gentian.

Gentiana lutea corollis subquinquefidis rotatis verticellatis, calycibus spatheis.

Centaureum minus, cacumen.
Smaller Centaury.
Curt. Flor. Lond.

Gentiana Centaureum corollis quinquefidis infundibuliformibus, caule dichotomo, pistillo simplici.
Chironia Curtis.

Eryngium, radix. Eringo.

Eryngium maritimum, foliis radicalibus subrotundis plicatis spinosis, capitulis pedunculatis, paleis tricuspидatis.

Daucus sylvestris, semen.
Wild Carrot.

Daucus Carota feminibus hispидis, petiolis subtus nervosis.

Cicuta, herba, flos, semen.
radix. Hemlock.

Conium maculatum feminibus striatis.

Assafoetida, gummi-resina.
Assafœtida.

Ferula Assafœtida foliis alternatim sinuatis obtusis.

Angelica, caulis, folium, semen.
Angelica.

Angelica Archangelica folio impari lobato.

- Galbānum, *gummi-resina*.
Galbanum.
- Bubon *Galbanum* foliolis ovato-cuneiformibus acutis argutè ferratis, umbellis paucis, feminibus glabris, caule pubescente glauco.
Hort. Kew.
- Sium, *herba*. *Water Parsnip*.
- Sium *nodiflorum* foliis pinnatis, umbellis axillaribus sessilibus.
- Coriandrum, *semen*. *Coriander Seed*.
- Coriandrum *sativum* fructibus globosis.
- Cumīnum, *semen*. *Cumin Seed*.
- Cuminum *Cyminum*, in Æthiopia.
- Opopānax, *gummi-resina*.
Opopanax.
- Pastinaca *Opopanax* foliis pinnatis, foliolis basi anticè-excisis.
Lin. Syst. Veg.
- Anēthum, *semen*. *Dill Seed*.
- Anethum *graveolens* fructibus subovatis compressis.
- Fœnicūlum dulce, *semen*.
Fennel Seed.
- Anethum *Fœniculum* fructibus subovatis.
- Carūon, *semen*. *Carraway*.
- Carum *Carui*, fructus ovato-oblongus, striatus. *Invol.* 1. phyllum. *Petala* carinata inflexo-emarginata.
Eff. Gen. Ch.
- Anīsum, *semen*. *Aniseed*.
- Pimpinella *Anisum* foliis radicalibus trifidis incis.
- Petroselinum, *semen*. *Parsley*.
- Apium *Petroselinum* foliolis caulinis linearibus involucellis minutis.

TRIGYNIA.

- Sambūcus, *cortex interior*,
flos, bacca. *Elder*.
- Sambucus *nigra* cymis quinque-partitis, foliis pinnatis, caule arboreo.

PENTA-

PENTAGYNIA.

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>Linum, <i>semen.</i> Flax, or
Linseed.</p> | <p>Linum <i>usitatissimum</i> calycibus capsulisque mucronatis, petalis crenatis, foliis lanceolatis alternis, caule subsolitario.</p> |
|---|--|

CLASS. VI. HEXANDRIA.

MONOGYNIA.

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>Allium, <i>radix.</i> Garlic.</p> | <p>Allium <i>sativum</i> caule planifolio bulbifero, bulbo composito, staminibus tricuspидatis.</p> |
| <p>Scilla, <i>radix.</i> Squill.</p> | <p>Scilla <i>maritima</i> nudiflora bracteis refractis. Lin. Syst. Veg. Radice rubra et alba. Hort. Kew.</p> |
| <p>Aloes, <i>succus spissatus.</i> Barbadoes and Socotrine Aloes.</p> | <p>Aloë <i>perfoliata</i> forsan ex numerosis hujus speciei varietatibus. Hort. Kew.</p> |
| <p>Calamus Aromaticus, <i>radix.</i> Sweet Flag.</p> | <p>Acorus <i>Calamus</i> scapi mucrone longissimè foliaceo. Hort. Kew.</p> |
| <p>Sanguis Draconis, <i>resina.</i> Dragon's Blood.</p> | <p>Calamus <i>Rotang.</i> Ex variis arborum speciebus colligitur. Lin. Sup. Plant.</p> |

TRIGYNIA.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>Acetōsa pratensis, <i>folium.</i> Meadow Sorrel.</p> | <p>Rumex <i>Acetosa</i> floribus dioicis, foliis oblongis sagittatis.</p> |
| <p>Colchicum, <i>radix, recens.</i> Meadow Saffron.</p> | <p>Colchicum <i>autumnale</i> foliis planis lanceolatis erectis.</p> |

CLASS.

CLASS. VIII. OCTANDRIA.

MONOGYNIA.

- Elemi, *resina*. *Elemi*. Amyris *Elemifera* foliis ternatis acutis, quinato-pinnatisque subtus tomentosis. Lin. Syst. Veg.
- Mezēreum, *cortex radice*. Daphne *Mezereon* floribus
Mezereon, or *Spurge*. fessilibus ternis caulinis,
Olive. foliis lanceolatis deciduis.

TRIGYNIA.

- Bistorta, *radix*. *Bistort*. Polygonum *Bistorta* caule simplicissimo monostachyo, foliis ovatis in petiolum decurrentibus.

CLASS. IX. ENNEANDRIA.

MONOGYNIA.

- Cinnamōmum, *cortex*. *Cinnamon*. Laurus *Cinnamomum* foliis trinerviis ovato-oblongis nervis versus apicem evanescentibus.
- Camphōra. *Camphor*. Laurus *Camphora* foliis triplinerviis lanceolato-ovatis. Arbor Camphoræ, Miller. Act. Phil. Lond. tom. 68. p. 1.
- Laurus, *folium, bacca*. *Bay Leaf and Berry*. Laurus *nobilis* foliis venosis lanceolatis perennantibus, floribus quadrifidis dioicis.
- Safsāfras. *Sassafras*. Laurus *Sassafras* foliis trilobis integrisque.
- Lignum, radix, ejusque cortex*.

TRIGYNIA.

TRIGYNIA.

Rhabarbărū Turcicum,
radix. Turkey Rhubarb.

Rheum *palmatum* foliis pal-
matis acuminatis, scabri-
usculis.

Rhabarbărū Chinenſe,
radix. Chineſe Rhubarb.

Rheum *undulatum* foliis sub-
villoſis undulatis, ſinu-
baſeo dilatato, petiolis ſu-
pra planis, margine acu-
to. Hort. Kew.

CLASS. X. DECANDRIA.

MONOGYNIA.

Senna, *folium. Senna.*

Caffia *Senna* foliis ſejugis
ſubovatis, petiolis eglan-
dulatis.

Caffia fiſtularis, *fructus.*
Cane, or Piped Caffia.

Caffia *Fiſtula* foliis quinque-
jugis ovatis acuminatis gla-
bris, petiolis eglandulatis.

Guaiäcum, *lignum, cortex,*
gum-refina. Guaiacum.

Guaiacum *officinale* foliolis
bijugis obtuſis.

Ruta, *folium. Rue.*

Ruta *graveolens* foliis de-
compoſitis, petalis laceris,
floribus lateralibus qua-
drifidis.

Balfāmum Tolutanum.
Balsam of Tolu.

Toluiſera *Balsamum.* Lin.
Syſt. Veg. ed. 13.

Balfāmum Peruvianum.
Balsam of Peru.

Myroxylon *Peruiferum.*
Lin. Sup. Plant.

Lignum Campechianum,
vel Hæmatoxylum.
Logwood.

Hæmatoxylum *Campechia-
num ſpiroſum* foliis pinna-
tis, racemis terminalibus.
Browne Jamaic.

Quaſſia, *lignum, radix, et*
cortex. Quaſſia.

Quaſſia *amara* floribus her-
maphroditis, foliis impari-
paratis foliolis oppoſitis
ſeſſilibus, petiolo articula-
to alato, floribus racemoſis.

Lin. Syſt. Veg.

- Simarouba, *cortex*. Quassia *Simaruba* floribus monoicis, foliis abruptè pinnatis, foliolis alternis subpetiolatis, petiolo nudo, floribus paniculatis.
- Lin. Syst. Veg. Copaifera *officinalis*. Lin. Syst. Veg. ed. 13, et Hort. Kew.
- Balsamum Copaiva, *Balsam of Copaiva*. Uva Urſi, *folium*. Bear's *Whortleberry*. Arbütus *Uva Urſi* caulibus procumbentibus, foliis integerrimis.
- Styrax, *resina*. Storax. Styrax *officinalis* foliis ovatis subtus villosis, racemis simplicibus folio brevioribus. Hort. Kew.
- Benzöe, *resina*. Benzoin, or Benjamin. Styrax *Benzoin* foliis oblongis acuminatis subtus tomentosis, racemis compositis longitudine foliorum. Act. Phil. Lond. tom. 77.

DIGYNIA.

- Caryophyllum, rubrum, *flos*. Clove *fly-flower*. Dianthus *Caryophyllus* floribus solitariis, squamis calycinis subovatis brevissimis, corollis crenatis.

PENTAGYNIA.

- Lujula, *folium, herba*. Wood *Sorrel*. Oxalis *acetosella* scapo unifloro, foliis ternatis obcordatis, radice dentata. Lin. Syst. ed. 13.

CLASS. XI. DODECANDRIA.

MONOGYNIA.

- Asarum, *folium*. Asarabacca. Asarum *Europæum* foliis reniformibus obtusis binis.

Canella alba, cortex.

Lin. Soc. Transf. tom. 1.
tab. 8.

Canella alba foliis oblongis
obtusis nitidisque, racemis
terminalibus.

Lin. Syft. Veg.

Auctores Corticem Winte-
ranum a Canella Alba
hodiè distinguunt.

Floribus paniculatis glabris
laciniis linearibus tubo
longioribus, staminibus
exsertis, foliis ellipticis
glabris. Act. Phil. Lond.
tom. 84. tab. 19.

CLASS. XII. ICOSANDRIA.

MONOGYNIA.

Pimento, bacca. Pimento,
or Allspice.

Myrtus Pimenta foliis oblon-
go lanceolatis acuminatis,
acumine obtuso.

Hort. Kew.

Granatum, floris petalum.
Balaustium dictum, fruc-
tus, cortex.

Punica Granatum foliis lan-
ceolatis, caule arboreo.

Amygdala amara et dulcis,
nucleus. Bitter and Sweet
Almond.

Amygdalus communis foliis
serraturis infimis glandu-
lofis, floribus sessilibus ge-
minis. Lin. Syft. Veg.
dulcis et amara. Hort.
Kew.

Prunus gallica, fructus.
The Prune.

Prunus domestica pedunculis
subfolitariis, foliis lan-
ceolato-ovatis convolutis,
ramis muticis.

Prunus sylvestris, fructus,
The Sloe.

Prunus spinosa pedunculis
folitariis, foliis lanceola-
tis glabris, ramis spinosis.

PENTAGYNIA.

Cydonia, Malus, fructus,
ejusque semen. The Quince.

Pyrus Cydonia foliis integer-
rimis, floribus solitariis.

Rosa

POLYGYNIA.

- Rosa rubra, petalum. Red Rose.* *Rosa gallica* germinibus ovatis pedunculisque hispidis, caule petiolisque hispido-aculeatis. Hort. Kew.
- Rosa damascēna, petalum. Damask Rose.* *Rosa damascena* calycibus semipinnatis, germinibus ovatis turgidis pedunculisque hispidis, caule petiolisque aculeatis, foliis ovatis acuminatis subtus villosis. Hort. Kew.
- Cynobătus, fructus. Hip, or Dog Rose.* *Rosa canina* germinibus ovatis, pedunculisque glabris, caule petiolisque aculeatis.
- Rubus idæus, fructus. Raspberry.* *Rubus idæus* foliis quinato-pinnatis ternatisque, caule aculeato, petiolis canaliculatis.
- Tormentilla, radix. Tormentil.* *Tormentilla erecta* caule erectiusculo, foliis sessilibus.
- Pentaphyllum, radix. Cinquefoil.* *Potentilla reptans* foliis digitatis, caule repente, pedunculis unifloris.

CLASS. XIII. POLYANDRIA.

MONOGYNIA.

- Papāver album, caput seu capsula. White Poppy.* *Papaver somniferum* calycibus capsulisque glabris, foliis amplexicaulibus incisis.
- Papāver erraticum, flos. Red Poppy.* *Papaver Rhæas* capsulis glabris globosis (potius ovatis) caule piloso multifloro, foliis pinnatifidis incisis.
- Caryophyllus aromaticus, flos cum pericarpio immaturo. The Clove.* *Caryophyllus aromaticus* foliis subsessilibus acutis, floribus terminalibus.

Ladānum, *resina. Ladanum.* Cistus *creticus* arborefcens
exstipulatus, foliis spatu-
lato-ovatis petiolatis ener-
viis scabris, calycinis lan-
ceolatis.

TRIGYNIA.

Aconitum, *herba. Monk's* Aconitum *Napellus* foliorum
Hood. laciniis linearibus supernè
lterioribus linea exaratis.

Staphisagria, *semen. Sta-* Delphinium *Staphisagria* nec-
vesacre. tariis diphyllis petalo bre-
vioribus, foliis palmatis
lobis obtusis.

POLYGYNIA.

Hellebörus niger, vel Me- Helleborus *niger* scapo sub-
lampodium, *radix.* unifloro subnudo, foliis
Black Hellebore. pedatis.

Helleboraster, *folium.* Helleborus *fætidus* caule
Bear's Foot. multifloro folioso, foliis
pedatis.

CLASS. XIV. DIDYNAMIA.

GYMNOSPERMIA.

Marum *Syriacum, herba.* Teucrium *Marum* foliis in-
Syrian Herb. Mastiche. tegerrimis ovatis acutis,
petiolatis, subtus tomen-
tosis, floribus racemosis
secundis. Lin. Syst. Veg.

Scordium, *herba. Scordium.* Teucrium *Scordium* foliis ob-
or Water Germander. longis sessilibus dentato-
ferratis, floribus geminis
axillaribus pedunculatis,
caule diffuso.

Lavendūla, *flos. Lavender.* Lavandula *Spica* foliis sessi-
libus lanceolato-linearibus
margine revolutis,
spica interruptanuda.

- | | |
|--|---|
| Mentha piperītis, herba.
<i>Peppermint.</i> | Mentha <i>piperita</i> floribus capitatis, foliis ovatis ferratis petiolatis, staminibus corolla brevioribus. |
| Mentha fativa. <i>Spearmint.</i>
herba. | Mentha <i>viridis</i> spicis oblongis, foliis lanceolatis nudis ferratis sessilibus, staminibus corolla longioribus. Lin. Syst. Veg. |
| Pulegiūm, herba, flos. <i>Pennyroyal.</i> | Mentha <i>Pulegium</i> floribus verticillatis, foliis ovatis obtusis subcrenatis, caulibus subteretibus repentibus, staminibus corolla longioribus. |
| Marrubiūm album, herba.
<i>White Horehound.</i> | Marrubium <i>vulgare</i> dentibus calycinis fetaceis uncinatis. |
| Origānum, herba. <i>Wild Marjoram.</i> | Origanum <i>vulgare</i> spicis subrotundis paniculatis conglomeratis, bracteis calyce longioribus ovatis. |
| Majorāna, herba. <i>Sweet Marjoram.</i> | Origanum <i>Marjorana</i> foliis ovatis obtusis, spicis subrotundis compactis pubescentibus. |
| Melissa, herba. <i>Balm.</i> | Melissa <i>officinalis</i> racemis axillaribus verticillatis; pedicellis simplicibus. |

ANGIOSPERMIA.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| Digitālis, herba. <i>Fox-glove.</i> | Digitalis <i>purpurea</i> calycinis foliolis ovatis acutis, corollis obtusis; labio superiore integro. |
|-------------------------------------|--|

CLASS. XV. TETRADYNAMIA.

SILICULOSA.

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>Cochleāria hortenſis, <i>herba</i>.
 <i>Garden Scurvygraſs</i>.</p> | <p>Cochlearia <i>officinalis</i> foliis
 radicalibus cordato-sub-
 rotundis, caulinis oblon-
 gis ſubſinuatis.</p> |
| <p>Raphānus Ruſſicanus, <i>radix</i>.
 <i>Horſeradiſh</i>.</p> | <p>Cochlearia <i>Armoracia</i> foliis
 radicalibus lanceolatis cre-
 natis, caulinis incifis.</p> |

SILIKUOSA.

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>Naſturtium aquaticum,
 <i>herba recens</i>. <i>Water-
 creſſes</i>.</p> | <p>Sifymbrium <i>Naſturtium</i> fili-
 quis declinatis, foliis pin-
 natis, foliolis ſubcordatis.</p> |
| <p>Sināpi, <i>ſemen</i>. <i>Muſtard</i>.
 <i>Lin. Syſt. Veg</i>.</p> | <p>Sinapis <i>nigra</i> filiquis glabris
 racemo adpreſſis.</p> |
| <p>Cardamīne, <i>ſlos</i>. <i>Cuckow-
 flower, or Lady's Smock</i>.</p> | <p>Cardamine <i>pratensis</i> foliis
 pinnatis; foliolis radica-
 libus ſubrotundis, cauli-
 nis lanceolatis.</p> |

CLASS. XVI. MONADELPHIA.

POLYANDRIA.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>Althæa, <i>radix, folium</i>.
 <i>Marſhmallow</i>.</p> | <p>Althæa <i>officinalis</i> foliis ſim-
 plicibus tomentofis.</p> |
| <p>Malva, <i>folium, ſlos</i>.
 <i>Mallow</i>.</p> | <p>Malva <i>ſylveſtris</i> caule erecto
 herbaceo, foliis ſeptem-
 lobatis acutis, pedunculis
 petiolisque pilofis.</p> |

CLASS.

CLASS, XVII. DIADELPHIA.

OCTANDRIA.

- Senēka, *radix*. *Rattlesnake-root*. *Polygala senega* floribus imberbibus spicatis, caule erecto herbaceo simplicissimo, foliis lato-lanceolatis.

DECANDRIA.

- Genista, *cacumen, semen*. *Broom*. *Spartium scoparium* foliis ternatis folitariis, ramis inermibus angulatis.
- Santalum rubrum, *lignum*. *Red Sanders*. *Lin. Supp. Pl.* *Pterocarpus Santalinus* foliis ternatis subrotundis retusis glaberrimis, petalis crenatis undulatis.
- Glycyrrhiza, *radix*. *Liquorice*. *Glycyrrhiza glabra* leguminibus glabris, stipulis nullis, foliolo impari-petiolato.
- Tragacantha *gummi*. *Gum Tragacanth*. *Astragalus Tragacantha* caudice arborecente, petiolis spinescens.
- Fœnum græcum, *semen*. *Fœnugreek*. *Trigonella Fœnum græcum* leguminibus sessilibus stricatis erectiusculis subulcatis acuminatis, caule erecto.

CLASS. XVIII. POLYADELPHIA.

ICOSANDRIA.

- Limon, *succus cortex exterior, et ejus oleum essentia dictum*. *Citrus medica* petiolis linearibus.
- Aurantium hispalense, *folium, flos, fructus, succus, et cortex exterior*. *Citrus Aurantium* petiolis alatis, foliis acuminatis.

POLY-

POLYANDRIA.

- Hypericum, flos. St. John's Wort.* *Hypericum perforatum* floribus trigynis, caule ancipiti, foliis obtusis pellucido punctatis.

CLASS. XIX. SYNGENESIA.

POLYGAMIA ÆQUALIS.

- Taraxacum, radix, herba.* *Leontodon Taraxacum* calyce squamis internè reflexis, foliis runcinatis denticulatis lævibus.
- Bardana, radix, herba. Burdock.* *Arctium Lappa* foliis cordatis inermibus petiolatis.
- Cinara, folium. Artichoke.* *Cynara Scolymus* foliis subspinosis pinnatis indivisifque, calycinis squamis ovatis.

POLYGAMIA SUPERFLUA.

- Tanacetum flos, herba. Tansey.* *Tanacetum vulgare* foliis bipinnatis incisiferratis.
- Abrotonum, folium. Southernwood.* *Artemisia Abrotonum* foliis ramocissimis fetaceis, caule erecto suffruticoso.
- Santonium, semen, vel cacumen. Worm-seed.* *Artemisia judaica* fruticosa foliis subovatis obtusilobatis, parvis floribus paniculatis pedicellatis.
- Lin. Syst. Veg. et Mant.* *Artemisia maritima* foliis multipartitis tomentosis, racemis cernuis, flosculis femineis ternis.
- Abinthium maritimum. cacumen. Sea Wormwood.* *Artemisia Abinthium* foliis compositis multifidis, floribus subglobosis pendulis: receptaculo villoso.
- Abinthium vulgare, herba. Common Wormwood.* *Tussilago,*

- Tussilāgo, herba. Colt's-foot.* *Tussilago Farfara* scapo imbricato unifloro, foliis subcordatis angulatis denticulatis.
- Enūla campāna, radix. Elecampane.* *Inula Helenium* foliis amplexicaulibus ovatis rugosis, subtus tomentosis, calycum squamis ovatis.
- Arnica, flos, herba, radix. Leopard's-bane.* *Arnica montana* foliis ovatis integris; caulinis geminis oppositis.
- Chamæmēlum, flos simplex. Chamomile.* *Anthemis nobilis* foliis pinato-compositis linearibus acutis subvillosis.
- Pyrethrum, radix. Pellytory of Spain.* *Anthemis Pyrethrum* caulibus simplicibus unifloris decumbentibus, foliis pinato-multifidis.

POLYGAMIA FRUSTANEA.

- Carduus benedictus, herba. Blessed Thistle.* *Centaurea benedicta* calycibus duplicato-spinosis lanatis involucretis, foliis semidecurrentibus denticulato-spinosis.

MONOGAMIA.

- Viola, flos, recens. Sweet Violet.* *Viola odorata* acaulis, foliis cordatis, stolonibus repantibus.

CLASS. XX. GYNANDRIA.

HEXANDRIA.

- Serpentaria Virginiana, radix. Virginian Snake-root.* *Aristolochia Serpentaria* foliis cordato-oblongis planis, caulibus infirmis flexuosis teretibus, floribus solitariis. POLY-

POLYANDRIA.

- | | |
|--|--|
| Arum, <i>radix, recens.</i> Cuc-
<i>kow-pint.</i> | Arum <i>maculatum</i> acaule, fo-
liis hastatis integerrimis,
spadice clavato. |
|--|--|

CLASS. XXI. MONŒCIA.

MONANDRIA.

- | | |
|--|--|
| Myristica. <i>Nux Moschata,</i>
<i>fructus, nucleus, et inte-</i>
<i>gumentum</i> ejus <i>reticulare,</i>
Macis dictum. <i>Nutmeg</i>
and <i>Mace.</i> | Myristica <i>officinalis</i> foliis al-
ternis, petiolatis ovatis
acutis venosis glabris inte-
gerrimis subtus albidis:
fructu pyriformi glabro.
Lin. Suppl. Plant. |
|--|--|

TETRANDRIA.

- | | |
|---|---|
| Urtica, <i>herba.</i> <i>Stinging</i>
<i>Nettle.</i> | Urtica <i>dioica</i> foliis oppositis
cordatis, racemis geminis. |
| Morus, <i>fructus.</i> The Mul-
<i>berry.</i> | Morus <i>nigra</i> foliis cordatis
scabris. |

POLYANDRIA.

- | | |
|---|--|
| Quercus, <i>cortex.</i> The Oak. | Quercus <i>Robur</i> foliis decidu-
is oblongis supernè latio-
ribus, sinibus acutiori-
bus, angulis obtusis. |
| Juglans, <i>fructus immaturus.</i>
The Walnut. | Juglans <i>regia</i> foliolis ovali-
bus <i>glabris</i> subserratis
subæqualibus. |

MONADELPHIA.

- | | |
|---|---|
| Terebinthina vulgaris.
<i>Common Turpentine.</i> | Pinus, species variæ. |
| Balsamum Canadense.
<i>Canada Balsam.</i> | Pinus <i>Balsamea</i> foliis solita-
riis submarginatis, sub-
tus linea duplici punctata.
Casca- |

- Cascarilla, cortex. *Casca-* Croton *lineare* foliis lineari-
rilla. bus integerrimis obtusis
subtus tomentosis, caule
fruticoso. Hort. Kew.
- Ricinus, seminis oleum. Ricinis *communis* foliis pel-
Palma Christi. tatis subpalmatis ferratis.

SYNGENESIA.

- Cucumis *agrestis*, succus in- Momordica *Elatarium* pomis
spissatus fructus recentis. hispidis, cirrhis nullis.
Wild Cucumber. Elatarium.
- Colocynthis, fructus. Me- Cucumis *Colocynthis* foliis
dulla. multifidis, pomis globosis
glabris.

CLASS. XXII. DIOECIA.

PENTANDRIA.

- Terebinthina Chia. *Chio* Pistacia *Terebinthus* foliis im-
Turpentine. pari pinnatis: foliolis o-
vato-lanceolatis.
- Mastiche, resina. Pistacia *Lentiscus* foliis ab-
rupte pinnatis; foliolis
lanceolatis.

HEXANDRIA.

- Sarsaparilla, radix. *Sarsa-* Smilax *Sarsaparilla* caule a-
parilla. culeato-angulato, foliis in-
ermibus ovatis retuso-
mucronatis trinerviis.

MONADELPHIA.

- Juniperus, bacca, cacumen. Juniperus *communis* foliis ter-
Juniper. nis patentibus mucronatis
bacca longioribus.
- Olibanum gummi resina. Juniperus *Lycia* foliis ternis
Olibanum. undique imbricatis ovatis
obtusis.

Sabina,

Sabīna, *folium.* *Savin.*

Juniperus Sabina foliis oppositis erectis decurrentibus: oppositionibus pyxidatis.

Pareira brava, *radix.*

Cissampelos Pareira foliis peltatis cordatis emarginatis.

CLASS. XXIII. POLYGAMIA.

MONOECIA.

Hellebōrus albus, *radix.*
White Hellebore.

Veratrum album racemo supradecomposito, corollis erectis.

Parietāria, *herba.* *Pellitory of the Wall.*

Parietaria officinalis foliis lanceolato ovatis pedunculis dichotomis, calycibus dyphillis. Lin. Mat. Med.

Gambōgia *gummi-resina.*
Gomboge.

Stalagmitis Cambogioides.—
Gambogia gutta et ex aliis arboribus adhuc ignotis.

Mur. Mat. Med. tom. 5.

Arabīcum Gummi. *Gum*
Arabic,

Mimosa nilotica spinis stipularibus patentibus, foliis bipinnatis: partialibus extimis glandula interstinctis, spicis globosis pedunculatis.

Catechu, vulgo, Terra Japonica, *succus spissatus.*
Catechu, commonly called
Japan Earth.

Mimosa Catechu spinis stipularibus, foliis bipinnatis multijugis: glandulis partialium singulis, spicis axillaribus geminis s. ternis pedunculatis.

Lin. Suppl. Plant.

Myrrha, *gummi-resina.*
Myrrh.

Mimosa forsan species.

DIOECIA.

Manna, *succus spissatus.*

Fraxinus Ornus foliis ovato-oblongis ferratis petiolatis; floribus corollatis.

Ginseng, *radix*.Panax *quinquefolium* foliis
ternis quinatis.

TRIOECIA.

Ficus, Carica, *fructus*. Fig. Ficus *Carica* foliis palmatis.

CLASS. XXIV. CRYPTOGRAMIA.

FILICES.

Filix, *radix*. Fern.Polypodium *Filix mas* fron-
dibus bipinnatis: pinnis
obtusis crenulatis, stipite
paleaceo.

MEDICAMINA.

Ex Vegetabilibus nobis adhuc ignotis.

Ammoniacum, *gummi-resina*. Myrrha, *gummi-resina*.
Myrrh.Colomba, *radix*.Sagapenum, *gummi-resina*.Kino, *resina*.Thus, *resina*. Frankincense.

Ex Mineralibus, Fossilibus, Atque Aliis Materiis.

Acidum Vitriolicum. *Vi-* Creta. *Chalk*.
triolic Acid.Alumen. *Allum*. Cuprum. *Copper*.
Ærugo. *Verdigris*.Antimonium. *Antimony*. Vitriolum cæruleum. *Blue*
Vitriol.Argentum. *Silver*. Ferrum. *Iron*.Barilla. *Barilla*. Galla. *The Gall*.Bolus Gallicus. *French Bole*. Hydrargyrus. *Quicksilver*.Borax. *Borax*. Magnesia Vitriolata. *Bit-*Calx. *Quicklime*. ter Purging Salt.Cera alba et flava. *White* Nitrum. *Nitre*.
and Yellow Wax.Cineres Clavellati. *Pot or* Opium. *Opium*.
Pearl Ashes.

Pix

Ovum. <i>Egg.</i>	Spiritus vinosus rectificatus. <i>Rectified Spirit of Wine.</i>
Petrolëum. <i>Petroleum; or Rock Oil.</i>	Spiritus vinosus tenuior.— <i>Proof Spirit.</i>
Pix Burgundica. <i>Burgundy Pitch.</i>	Stannum. <i>Tin.</i>
Pix liquida. <i>Tar.</i>	Succinum. <i>Amber.</i>
Plumbum. <i>Lead.</i>	Sulphur. <i>Sulphur.</i>
Cerussa. <i>Cerusse.</i>	Sulphuris Flores. <i>Flowers of Sulphur.</i>
Lithargyrus. <i>Litharge.</i>	Zincum. <i>Zinc.</i>
Minium. <i>Red Lead.</i>	Lapis Calamināris. <i>Cala- mine.</i>
Saccharum non purificatum <i>Soft Sugar.</i>	Tutiæ. <i>Tutty.</i>
Saccharum purificatum.— <i>Refined Sugar.</i>	Vitriolum Album. <i>White Vitriol.</i>
Sal Ammoniacus. <i>Sal Am- moniac.</i>	Quedam eorum post partem sequentem ex ordine sunt notata.
Sal Muriaticus. <i>Sea Salt.</i>	
Sapo. <i>Soap.</i>	



PREPARATIONS

OF

VARIOUS KINDS.

THE preparation of earthy and other pulverable substances, which are not soluble in water, is no more than the simple reduction of them into an impalpable powder. The following are particularly noticed.

Antimonium—*Antimony*; for which, vide Præparata ex Antimonio.

Cancronum Chelæ—*Crab's-claws*. The black tip of the claws of the *Cancer Pagurus*, or the common sea crab, is the part in use, which is ranked in the class of absorbents. Dr. Lewis has observed, that this powder, being prepared from a calcareous animal earth, contains a glutinous quality; which renders it apt to concrete with the mucous substance usually lodged in the first passages.

Corallium Rubrum—*Red Coral*. Coral is chiefly brought from the Mediterranean. It is a branched cretaceous substance, of a red or white colour; grows on rocks covered by the sea, and upon the shells of fishes; and is supposed to be the habitation and production of the marine polypi. Fishermen are employed to entangle it with strong netting, and drag it forcibly from the rocks.

Creta—*Chalk*, is an alkaline absorbent earth, entirely soluble in vinegar and other vegetable acids; and is re-

ducible to lime by the force of fire. Its astringent quality is rather doubtful, except when combined with acids, or from imbibing moisture: and it is at this time principally used as an absorbent or antacid. This and the testaceous powders are ordered for such purposes, in doses from 10 to 30 gr.

Ostreorum Testæ—*Oyster-shells*. The prepared shell is also used as an absorbent. These shells calcined, form a strong quick lime, which is found to impregnate water in a much greater degree than any other lime: it is therefore preferred for compounding of lime water. The fine white earth is the part used, the outer rough coat containing much sea salt.

Lapis Calaminaris—*Calamine*, is the native ore of Zinc, and is found in England, Germany, and other countries, either in distinct mines, or mixed with the ores of lead, iron, and other minerals. It is a calciform sort of stone or mineral, of a greyish brown colour, inclining to a yellow or reddish cast, and in its crude state contains sulphureous, and sometimes arsenical matter; to dissipate which, it is generally roasted or calcined previous to its being used for medical purposes. When finely lævigated, it has a restraining and desiccative quality, is employed in lotions for sore eyes and eye-lids, and is the basis of a famous epulotic. Vide Zincum Vitriolatum.

Succinum—*Amber*, is a brittle bituminous substance of the fossil kind, either opake or transparent, and of a white or brownish colour. It is found on, or floating near, the sea coast in the East Indies, and Prussian Pomerania, in which province it is dug out of the earth. Amber is soluble in vitriolic acid; and is compounded of phlogiston, a volatile acid salt, bituminous oil, and a small portion of

phlegm. It is of little use in its simple state. The acid of Amber is somewhat similar to the vegetable, but essentially different from the mineral acids. Vide Ol. Succin. Rectif.

Tutia—*Tutty*, is an argillaceous ore of Zinc, found in Egypt and Persia, and formed, by means of cylindrical moulds, into tubular pieces, which are hardened by heat. These hollow bodies are smooth and yellowish on the inside, and on the outside studded with small protuberances, of an ash colour, inclining to a blue. This substance, when duly lævigated, is also used as an ophthalmic. It is sometimes artfully compounded of the sublimes of the ore of Zinc and argillaceous earth baked hard, in imitation of the true oriental Tutty.

Ærugo Æris—*Verdegris*, is a metallic salt, artificially formed by the saturation of vinegar with copper. It is prepared in the South of France, by grape stalks soaked in wine, and laid on plates of copper; which in a few days corrode their surfaces, and produce a blueish green concrete, partly soluble in water and spirit, and almost wholly so in vinegar. It was formerly given, for expedition sake, as an emetic in cases of poison, in the quantity of 1 or 2 gr. and used in the Mel. Ægyptiacum, as a detergent; but is now rarely used except in procuring the concentrated acid, called Acidum Acetosum.

ADIPIS SUILLÆ, SEVIQUE OVILLI PRÆPARATIO.

Porklard and *Mutton Suet* are best prepared by melting them gently over the fire in boiling water, which will prevent the fat from being burnt, and turning black. It should afterwards be kept close from the air.

AMMO-

AMMONIACI PURIFICATIO.

The Purification of Gum Ammoniacum, and other resinous gums, requires no other comment, than that depuration renders a future solution in water more difficult; on which account the pure and unstrained tears are to be preferred. Ammoniacum is a concrete gum-resinous juice, exuded from a plant growing in the interior parts of Ægypt, and probably of the umbelliferous kind. It is brought to us in lumps, made up with tears or drops of various colours; has a nauseous sweetish bitter taste, and a smell somewhat like that of Galbanum. It is an useful deobstruent and expectorant, and is given in substance, from 10 to 20gr. or more, repeatedly, in the form of pills; alone, or in composition; but is most frequently prescribed in solution. Vide Lac. Ammon.

CORNU CERVI USTIO.

The burning of Hartshorn—The horn of any kind of deer is now known to possess no singular virtues, and to yield the same principles, by distillation, with every other animal substance. Calcination deprives it of those principles, and reduces it to an insipid animal earth. The pure earth is soluble in vegetable, nitrous, and muriatic acid, and may be precipitated by vitriolic acid. Thus prepared, it is commonly given in the form of a *Decoction* against diarrheas. Quod vide.

HERBARUM et FLORUM EXSICCATIO.

The drying of Herbs and Flowers—Herbs should be gathered just before the flowers unfold; and in some plants the flowery tops are preferred. They should all be dried by the heat of the sun, or of a common fire of equal heat with what the sun affords; but they must not be expos-

ed to the strong action of the solar light, which will injure both their colour and virtue.

MELLIS DESPUMATIO.

The clarifying of Honey—In pressing the honey from the comb, it gathers particles of wax and other impurities, which being lighter than honey, if liquified by heat, rise freely to the surface, and may easily be separated from it. Honey is a saccharine mucilaginous vegetable juice, collected by the bees from various flowers, and deposited in the cells of their combs, from which it is extracted. That which flows from them spontaneously, and is obtained by separating the combs, and laying them flat on a sieve, is far more pure than the expressed. It is used in many preparations of the pectoral kind, and is often employed to unite oils and balsams with aqueous liquors. Taken daily in the quantity of several ounces, for two or three years, it is said, to have cured a long-continued asthma. It has also proved serviceable in lithontriptic cases.

MILLEPEDÆ PRÆPARATIO.

Præparation of Millepedes—The virtues of Millipedes, or Wood-lice receive no injury from being made pulverable after this manner:—They are prescribed both fresh and dry, in obstructions of the liver, and suppression of urine, in powder from a scruple to a dram; and in an expressed Vinous Infusion, the quantity of a wine-glass-full repeatedly. They have also been swallowed alive in great numbers daily, and for some time together, but with no great effect; in consequence of which their virtues are much doubted.

PUL.

PULPARUM PRÆPARATIO.

Preparation of Pulps—It may here be observed, that the pulp of Cassia should not be taken from the pod till wanted; and that it may be obtained from the pods in a more pure state, by slitting them, then pushing out the seeds together with the cells, and clearing the pulp from the mucilaginous part, by repeatedly washing with warm water. In the dry state its chief loss is aqueous moisture. For the nature of the Cassia fistularis, vide Elect e Cassia.

SCILLÆ EXSICCATIO.

The drying of the Squill—The Squill, or Sea Onion is brought from the sandy shores of Spain and the Levant. There are two sorts of it, one of a reddish colour, the other white; yet equally efficacious. This root is intensely bitter, and nauseous to the taste. It yields the whole of its virtues to aqueous and vinous menstrua, and to vegetable acids; and proves emetic, cathartic, or diuretic, according to the peculiar irritability of the patient's habit, and the measure of the dose. It is an useful expectorant in hydropic asthma, &c. and is most likely to increase urinary secretion, when joined with a gentle opiate and the aromatic powder. The dose to an adult may be gradually raised from 2 to 6 gr. of the dried, and from 5 to 20 gr. of the fresh root, according to its effect on the stomach and bowels. It is often exhibited with mercurials, in dropsies, either as a diuretic, a cathartic, or an alterative. Dr. Cullen thinks the sublimate solution more likely to render it diuretic than calomel, the former being less apt to purge. When dried it loses about four-fifths of its weight, without loss of taste or virtue, the vapour being merely aqueous. Four gr. of the dried root is about equal to 20 gr. of the fresh.

SPONGIÆ USTIO.

The burning of Sponge—Sponge is a light compressible substance, which readily imbibes water; is found adhering to rocks in the sea, and from its abundant quantity of volatile alkaline salt, is supposed, like the corallines, to be of animal origin. The virtues of burnt sponge seem to depend upon a volatile salt, just formed and combined with its own oil, and an earthy matter. It is given in scrophulous and cutaneous disorders, particularly in the Bronchocele, in which complaint it is administered, by placing half a dram of it, mixed up with a sufficient quantity of honey, under the tongue, and gradually swallowing it for six successive nights, giving a purge every eighth day; but it may be more conveniently used in the form of a lozenge, in all such cases. It is also ordered in powder and infusion, as an absorbent against acidities in the primæ viæ. Burnt sponge rubbed in a brass mortar is apt to acquire an emetic quality, from its salt eroding the metal.

The dose of this powder is from 20 to 40 gr. or more, twice a day, joined with 2 or 3 gr. of powdered rhubarb. To an infant from 5 to 8, with 1 gr. of the latter.

Sponge sated with melted wax, and the wax immediately squeezed out by a press, forms the sponge tent, for dilating wounds and ulcers, a preparation little used in modern surgery.

STYRACIS PURIFICATIO.

The Purification of Storax—Storax is an odoriferous resinous substance, exuded from the styrax tree, a native of Syria, and other eastern countries. There are three sorts of it—the calamita, or cane; the lump, or red; and the common; of which the latter is most in use. The two

first are brought to us in lumps of tears, the last in an uniform mass of a fine resinous juice, mixed with saw-dust. The storax totally dissolving in the spirit of wine, may be readily freed from its impurities. Its medical qualities are nearly similar to those of benzoine.

CONSERVÆ.

Conservees are compositions for the preservation of certain recent vegetables, whose virtues may be injured or destroyed by being dried. The acrid bitter of the squill, and the pungency of the arum, are slightly covered by the mucilaginous quality of the sugar. The consistence of a conserve renders it much more convenient for reducing ponderous powders into pills, than syrups, &c. Conservees in general may be taken from 1 to 3 dr. The dose of the Conf. Ari, which was much prescribed by Sydenham, in chronic rheumatism, is about 1 dr.

Sugar will not incorporate well with the subject, unless it has first been well rubbed into powder, and passed thro' a sieve.

CONSERVA LUJULÆ.

Conserve of Wood-forrel has an acidulous grateful flavour, and is used to cool the mouth, fauces, and primæ viæ, in bilious remitting fevers. It is also employed with medicines of the tonic and antiscorbutic tribe.

The wood-forrel, or four trefoil, is a perennial plant, and grows wild in the woods. The leaves are similar, in taste and quality, to those of the *rumex acetosa*, or common forrel; but are more grateful, both to the palate and stomach: the root yields a fine red colour. The salt called essential salt of lemons, is usually prepared from

the juice of this herb : an adulterated sort is also composed of cream of tartar and spirit of vitriol.

CONSERVA ABSINTHII MARITIMI.

——— of *Sea Wormwood* is a mild bitter, and strengthener to the stomach.

The leaves of the sea wormwood are much smaller than the common sort, and are hoary on both sides ; the stalks are also hoary. This plant grows near the sea, is a strong bitter, and was formerly much used in medicated ales and wines, as a stomachic and corroborant. It is now chiefly prescribed in discutient fomentations. Its essential oil has been often given with success in the quantity of 2 or 3 gtt. made into pills with the crumb of bread, as a vermifuge ; and has been mixed up with a moderate portion of sweet oil, and rubbed into the belly, for the same purpose.

CONSERVA ROSÆ RUBRÆ.

——— of *Red Rose*, is a pleasant light restringent, and is much recommended against catarrhus coughs, and phthical complaints, in doses of a tea-spoon-full, or more, mixed up with a cup of warm milk.

There are two sorts of roses used in medicine, the damask, which is an elegant pale flower, of a cordial sweet-scented nature, and rather opening ; from which a syrup is made—and the red, the buds of which have a mild astringent quality, and form this conserve. To reduce the proportion of sugar one half, would render this medicine more efficacious.

CONSERVA CORTICIS EXTERIORIS AURANTII HISPALENSIS.

——— of *the Outer Rind of Seville Orange Peel*, is an elegant warm stomach bitter, and contains all the virtues

of the peel. The rind of the orange peel abounds with a fragrant essential oil, which is lodged in the cells of its surface. Vide Tinct. Cort. Aurant.

CONSERVA ARI.

——— of *Wake-Robin*, or *Cuckow-pint*—This is a low perennial plant, and grows in hedge rows. Its root is thick and roundish, brown without and white within, with an excessive pungent acrimonious taste, and of singular quality. It contains an acrid matter, which is not to be extracted by spirits of wine; is therefore not essential oil. This conserve is stimulant and attenuant, and is extremely well suited to phlegmatic habits. The dose about a dram.

CONSERVA CYNOSBATI.

——— of *Hip*—The *Cynobatus*, Wild-briar, or Dog-rose, grows wild in the hedges. The hip or fruit, contains a four sweetish pulp, with a rough prickly substance inclosing the seeds, which if not clearly separated from the pulp, is apt to excite the stomach to vomiting, and would occasion an uneasy pruritus at the anus.

The conserve is a pleasant cooling refringent. It was formerly ordered in large doses, to correct acrid bile, sharp urine, and heat in the stomach; but is now, like most other medicines of this form, principally used as a vehicle to more efficacious remedies.

CONSERVA PRUNI SYLVESTRIS.

——— of *the Sloe*—The Black-thorn or Sloe Shrub, is a prickly bush, common in hedges, and yields a sharp rough-tasting fruit, of a blueish hue, and about the size of a small cherry. The conserve is a cool astringent, and may be given in doses of a dram or two. The flowers with their cups infused in whey, yield a pleasant laxative.

CONSERVA SCILLÆ.

——— *of the Squill*—The mucilaginous quality of the sugar covers the nauseous acrid bitter of the fresh squill, and preserves its virtues. The dose of this preparation is from 20 to 40 gr. For its nature and virtues vide *Scillæ Exsuccatio*.

SUCCI.

Juices are obtained by expression, and some are afterwards inspissated, by exhaling the more aqueous part over a gentle fire. Expressed juices should be repeatedly set by to settle, and be passed thro' a strainer; then put into glass bottles. They may be preserved for some time by the addition of a little spirit of wine, and covering the surface with oil.

SUCCUS COCHLEARIÆ COMPOSITUS.

Compound Juice of Scurvygrafs—This composition is preserved with difficulty; it is antiscorbutic, gently diuretic, and maintains a laxative habit. The dose from 3 spoonfuls to 4 oz. or more, two or three times a day. It consists of the following ingredients.

Cochlearia Hortensis—The Garden or Dutch Scurvygrafs, is a low plant, with thick juicy spoon-formed leaves, which when fresh have an unpleasant smell, and a pungent acrid taste. It is a powerful antiseptic, attenuant, and aperient, and is a serviceable medicine in cachectic habits.

Nasturtium Aquaticum—The Water-cress is a juicy plant, and grows wild in clear standing waters, and in rivulets. It has brownish oblong obtuse leaves, which remain green throughout the year: they are moderately pungent to the taste, and yield a quick penetrating smell. This

herb has the same general virtues with the cochlearia, but is milder in flavour. The odour and taste of these plants depend upon the strength of their essential oil, which like that of aromatics sinks in water. Their acrimony is diffused over all their parts.

Becabunga—Brooklime or Water Pimpernell, is a low creeping plant, with round reddish stalks, and dark shining green-coloured indented leaves. This also grows in rivulets and ditches. The leaves have an herbaceous slight bitterish taste, and the juice is rather saponaceous: from its neighbouring growth, it seems to be designed by nature to sheathe the acrimonious qualities of both the former.

A native acid of either sorrel or orange, is a proper addition to this composition, as it affords a pleasant quickness to the acrid juices, and determines them to an acrescent fermentation.

SUCCUS BACCÆ SAMBUCI SPISSATUS.

Inspissated Juice of Elder-berry, is a cooling aperient, and when taken freely promotes the natural secretions. It is recommended in dyspepsy, and debility of the urinary passages, in doses from 1 to 2 or 3 dr.

The elder tree, its flowers, and fruit or berries, are well known: so also is the plant and fruit of the currant.

SUCCUS RIBIS NIGRI.

Juice of Black Currant, is subacid and cooling; boiled up with sugar it makes an excellent jelly, which is much used to moisten the mouth and fauces with in sore throats and fevers.

SUCCUS CICUTÆ SPISSATUS.

The inspissated Juice of Hemlock—The Conium Maculatum of Linnæus, or Greater Hemlock, is a tall umbelli-

ferous plant, with large leaves, of a blackish green colour on the upper side, and a lightish green underneath, and divided into oblong segments. The *flowers* are white, and have five white-pointed petals. The *seeds* are greenish, flat on one side, convex on the other, unequal, with five elevated striæ, elegantly indented. The *stalk* rises to several feet, is the thickness of a finger; round, hollow, and variegated with streaks and spots of a red or blackish purple. The *root* is biennial, oblong, about the size of a moderate parsnip, rather yellowish without, white and fungous within. The indentation of the elevated striæ on the seeds, and the strong foetid smell, like that of mice, are the characteristic marks of its nature and the strength of its virtues.

Professor Murray cautions us against mistaking the *Cherophyllum Bulbosum* for the *Cicuta*, both which have a globose root, and a spotted stalk; but the former is swelled at the foot-stalk and segments, and at the inferior part of the corolla, rather downy, and the seeds smooth and awl-shaped.

Dr. Stork has very warmly recommended this medicine in most obstinate complaints; but its great efficacy, when joined with a mercurial alternative, has been more particularly observed in scrophulous and scirrhus disorders; and in hectic complaints, arising from tubercles in their early stage. The dose at first should not be more than 2 gr. twice or thrice a day, to be increased gradually, according to its effect on the nervous system. Two drams have been given in a day to some, and continued for several weeks, without much sensible effect on the nerves; whereas others have not been able to proceed further daily, than 6, 8, or 10 gr. without head-aches, dizziness, stupefaction, and other alarming symptoms.

Dr. Cullen instances the inequality of strength and effect, in the case of a lady afflicted with cancer, who had taken 1 dr. of one parcel of the powder at a dose, without much inconvenience; whereas 20 gr. of another parcel, nearly occasioned her death. A cautious use, therefore, of this and every other virulent plant, is extremely necessary. To such habits as the latter, a small portion of the aromatic powder has proved a grateful addition. Mercurials also, in the alterative stile, seem to counteract the stupefactive quality of this herb. The powdered herb, which if properly dried and kept, is more to be depended upon than the extract, has been successfully used in small doses internally, joined with calomel and the aromatic powder; also externally, with linseed meal, or common white bread, made into a poultice with milk and water, in the proportion of one-fourth or sixth part of the herb, when applied to indurated tumours in the breast and other parts. Both these means have been successfully employed in removing obstructions in the membranous part of the urethra, and enlargement of the prostate gland. It is also, in some cases, given with advantage, if joined with the Peruvian bark. Dr. Butter recommends it warmly against the whooping cough.

EXTRACTA et RESINÆ.

Extracts and Resins, consist of those parts of vegetables which are soluble in water and spirit, and are reduced to a thick consistence, by exhalation. Some are soft, and are readily formed into pills; others are hard, and more fit to be rubbed into powder. Those parts of vegetables which abound with essential oils and with resins, and are possessed of flavour and aromatic qualities, should be reduced

into an extract, with rectified spirit of wine : those in which sweet, glutinous, emollient, bitter, and astringent qualities reside, are better extracted by means of boiling water. The virtues of others, such as woods, barks, roots, &c. in which the resin is divided by a glutinous matter, are more effectually obtained by a mixture of water and spirit.

Refins are vegetable juices concreted by evaporation; they are soluble in spirit of wine and not in water, in both expressed and essential oils, and may be mixed with aqueous liquors by the same means that fluid oils are rendered miscible with water.

The evaporation is most conveniently and soonest performed in broad shallow vessels, and with a moderate fire; and when the matter begins to grow thick, it should be kept constantly stirring, for fear of empyreuma.

Extracts may be preserved by sprinkling them with spirit of wine, or by keeping them in oiled bladders.

EXTRACTUM CACUMINIS GENISTÆ.

The Extract of Broom Tops—Genista or Broom, is a shrubby plant, common on heaths and uncultivated sandy grounds. The leaves, flowers, and seeds are all in use; the tops most so: they have a bitter nauseous taste. The infusion, decoction, and extract are excellent aperient, diuretic medicines, in hydropic cases; the latter is given to adults, in doses from half a dram to a dram, repeatedly.

Dr. Cullen recommends a decoction made with half an ounce of fresh broom tops, in a pint of water to half a pint: two table-spoonfuls of the strained liquor to be taken every hour or two, till it operates by stool or urine; and to be repeated every, or every other day, accordingly. Some prefer the infusion in the form of tea.

EXTRACTUM CHAMÆMELI.

——— *of Chamomile*—Chamæmelum, the trailing perennial, or Roman Camomile, is found wild in pasture grounds, and is cultivated in gardens for a crop of the flowers. The single is esteemed the best, as its disc, about which the virtues chiefly reside, is larger than that of the double. It has a powerful aromatic smell, and a bitter nauseous taste. The flowers powdered have been given up to half a dram or more, repeatedly, with success, in obstinate intermittents; more particularly when joined with an equal quantity of myrrh, but generally require an opiate to restrain the tendency to diarrhea.

The extract is simply bitter, and is a good stomachic. The dose is from 10 gr. to 40.

EXTRACTUM GENTIANÆ.

——— *of Gentian*—The root of this plant is the part used, which is of a light brown colour without, and a yellow or gold colour within. It abounds with a resin and gum intimately mixed, and has a strong bitter taste, which is rendered much more grateful, when covered with the aromatic bitter of the orange peel. The plant is perennial, and grows principally on the mountainous parts in Germany.

This preparation is a useful stomach bitter, and is generally exhibited with an aromatic, or some additional power, in the form of pills. The dose from 10 to 30 gr. With equal quantities of galls, or tormentil root, it has cured obstinate intermittents.

EXTRACTUM HELLEBORI NIGRI.

——— *of Black Hellebore*—The Black Hellebore grows wild in Germany, and is cultivated in our gardens for its

early flowering. The deepest black roots are the safest, and the most fit for use; they are fibrous from a knotty head, and are acrid and bitter to the taste. The dose of the root in powder, is from 3 to 10 gr. and the extract is rather milder than the powder. It is a powerful cathartic and emmenagogue, and appears to be peculiarly adapted to plethoric habits. One dram with an equal part of gum myrrh, and 3 dr. of powdered carduus benedictus, form Bacher's famous tonic pill against the dropsy; from 1 to 30 gr. of which he gave in a day, according to the strength of action and of the constitution.

EXTRACTUM GLYCYRRHIZÆ.

—— of *Liquorice*—The plant is a native of the southern parts of Europe, and is much cultivated in England and other European countries. The root is well known, and abounds with a sweet mucilage, which is useful towards blunting the acrimonious fluids, and is employed for that purpose in pectoral infusions and decoctions; also to cover the acrid or bitter taste of other ingredients. The extract is used with the same intent, against coughs and catarrhus affections, in solution or otherwise; and is said to have a peculiar property of allaying thirst.

EXTRACTUM RUTÆ.

—— of *Rue*—Rue is a small shrubby plant, growing in most gardens, and holds green all the winter. It has a strong bitterish pungent taste, and a foetid disagreeable smell. Its medicinal virtues are stimulating, attenuating, and detergent; and its essential oil is reckoned a vermifuge.

The watery extract contains chiefly its gummy parts, yet more of the aromatic quality than might be supposed. The dose is from 10 to 20 gr. or more, repeatedly.

EXTRACTUM SABINÆ.

———— of *Savin*—The leaves and tops of *Savin* are the parts in use; they have an acrid bitter pungent taste, and a strong disagreeable smell, and abound in essential oil. It is a warm stimulant, and promotes glandular secretions and uterine discharges; but should only be used in relaxed and phlegmatic habits. The powdered leaf has been given internally, from 5 up to 15 gr. but is now chiefly used as an escharotic against venereal warts. Evaporation renders this extract less powerful than the powder; the dose of it therefore may be carried from 10 to 30 gr. It is principally employed in the Tinct. Myrrh. Comp. q. v.

EXTRACTUM COLOCYNTHIDIS COMPOSITUM.

Compound Extract of Bitter Apple—*Colocynthida* or *Bitter Apple*, is the produce of a plant of the gourd kind, which grows in Turkey; and the medullary or pulpy part of it, consisting as it were of white spongy membranous leaves, is only used. This fungous medulla has a nauseous acrid intensely bitter taste, and is a strong irritating purge; which qualities may be corrected, by mixing it with gum tragacanth, or oily feeds. It has operated so violently in doses of 8 or 10 gr. as to occasion bloody stools; is therefore seldom used, except as a stimulus to other purgatives.

This compound extract is a powerful cathartic; its dose is from 10 to 25 gr.

EXTRACTA CINCHONÆ, SIVE CORTICIS PERUVIANI.

———— of *Cinchona*, or *Peruvian Bark*—*Cinchona* is the bark of a tree which grows on the hills near Quito, in Peru. It has a slight odour and a bitter astringent aromatic taste. There are two sorts of it in use, the pale and the red; the latter is most resinous, consequently most effica-

cious, but is generally too much sophistified to be depended upon. It is used in various forms, but the substance only should be relied on in obstinate agues, and putrid disorders. The decoction is sufficient in most remittents, and in the decline of other fevers; also to relieve periodical spasmodic complaints, and as a restorative; in which cases the tincture is generally added. The substance may be given up to 1 dr. or more. Bark, finely powdered and quilted in the folds of a linen waistcoat, or repeatedly exhibited in the form of a clyster, has frequently proved efficacious in obstinate agues, when every other method has failed; particularly with children, and in relaxed habits.

The extracts are well calculated for weak stomachs, that will not bear much bark in substance, and to be formed into pills with other medicines. Ten or 12 gr. of the hard extract or resin, are equivalent to about half a dram of the bark itself; and the soft watery extract may be given up to 2 sc. or more. The hard extract or resin often proves too restrictive with irritable stomachs.

EXTRACTUM HÆMATOXYLI, SIVE LIGNI CAMPECHIANI.

——— *of Log-wood*—The wood is brought from the bay of Honduras in large logs. It is a red wood, and is chiefly used by the dyers; it has an astringent sweetish taste, and is employed medicinally in decoction, and a watery extract, against diarrheas and dysenteries. The extract is often mixed with powders or juleps, and is given for the same purposes. The dose may be from 10 to 40 gr. repeated frequently.

EXTRACTUM CASCARILLÆ.

——— *of Cascarella, or Eleutheria*—The bark of a shrub of that name, is brought from the Bahama Islands,

in curled pieces, covered on the outside with a rough whitish coat, and of a brownish colour on the inside. It has an agreeable smell, an acrid aromatic bitter taste, and much resembles the Peruvian bark in appearance. It is recommended as a useful medicine in bilious remittent, malignant, and intermittent fevers; and its principal quality seems to be that of a tonic or stomachic, in consequent diarrheas.

The powdered bark is ordered from 10 to 30 gr. and is sometimes joined with the Peruvian bark. The dose of the extract is the same.

EXTRACTUM JALAPII.

——— *of Jalap*—The basis of this preparation is the root of an American convolvulus, which is imported from New Spain, in thin transverse slices: those which are heavy, dark coloured, and streaked with black, are the best. It has very little smell or taste; is an excellent cathartic, but rather uncertain as to its effect; and is more suited to cold phlegmatic, than hot bilious constitutions. The dose, in powder, is from 10 to 30 gr. or more; to which the same quantity of cream of Tartar, and a few grains of ginger, are frequently added, particularly in hydropic cases.

The extract is a good purgative medicine, and of more uniform strength than the crude root. The dose of the resin from 5 to 10 gr. the watery extract is a milder purgative, and may be given in much the same proportion as the root, at least from 10 to 20 gr.

EXTRACTUM SENNÆ.

——— *of Senna*—Senna is the leaf of a shrubby plant, growing in Syria and Egypt. It contains gummy and resinous parts, which are intimately blended with the es-

essential oil. It has a nauseous taste, and a faint smell; and is apt to occasion severe gripes; to correct which inconvenience, its preparations are generally joined with tamarinds, prunes, aromatic feeds, alkaline or neutral salts. The powder has been prescribed in doses from 1 to 2 scr. the extract is a weaker purge, but gripes more. The most eligible modes of administering this useful herb, are in the infusion, electuary, or tincture. Quæ vide.

OPIUM PURIFICATUM.

Purified Opium—This concrete gum resinous inspissated juice, derived from the *Papaver Somniferum*, is brought from the Levant in flat round cakes, covered with leaves, to prevent their adhesion; therefore is necessarily cleansed from those foreign matters by solution and colation. It contains a resin, essential oil, a principle of odour, and a soapy extract; is of a darkish brown colour, and yields a faint smell and a bitterish taste. Opium is a very powerful remedy, and is a principal ingredient in many official compositions. It mitigates pain, procures sleep, allays irritability and spasms, and promotes perspiration; particularly when joined with camphor, ipecacuanha, or some other medicine of the diaphoretic class.

This valuable drug will not agree with every constitution; it should therefore be administered with caution to those who are not accustomed to it. The general dose is from half a gr. to 1 or 2 gr. and may be repeated or increased at proper intervals, in proportion to the degree of pain or spasmodic affection. The operation of a moderate dose is supposed to continue about six hours; but in cases of an increased painful spasm, it will be necessary to give a second dose in two or three hours time. It is soluble in every menstruum, but most so in proof spirit, which

is allowed to dissolve three fourths of dried opium. The best mode of exhibiting it is in that of a pill with an equal quantity of hard soap, which divides its substance, and renders it more readily soluble in the stomach, and consequently quicker in its effect. The form of a watery solution is also an eligible mode of giving opium.

Ipecacuanha and antimonials modify its operation; probably by directing its effect towards the skin.

ELATERIUM.

The inspissated Juice of Wild Cucumber—The *Cucumis Agrestis*, is a hairy watery oval fruit, which when ripe bursts on being touched, and throws its juice and black seeds. The thick fecula is what is called Elaterium, which is a powerful emetic and cathartic. It is said to have proved efficacious in hydropic cases, but great caution is required in using it. The dose is from half a gr. to 3 gr. and it is mostly used to quicken other purgatives. A pill with Extr. Gentian, gr. 4, Elater. gr. $\frac{1}{4}$, repeated every two hours till it operated sufficiently by stool, and given every third or fourth day, is said to have prevailed much in reducing dropical swellings, and making way for corroborants.

OLEA.

Oils are obtained by expression and distillation—those by expression are procured from certain seeds, kernels, rinds, and other parts of fruits: such are oils of almonds, mace, citron, olives, &c. Expressed N. N. *fixed* oils, contain the resinous and oily, but not the gummy and mucilaginous parts of vegetables.

Those by distillation are of two kinds—essential, N. N. *volatile*, possessed of the odour and virtues of plants from

which they are drawn ; and empyreumatic, which have a strong fœtid smell, and are produced from vegetable, animal, and mineral substances, burnt in close vessels. Essential oils, when rubbed with eight or ten times their quantity of sugar, are soluble in aqueous liquors ; and when mixed with water, by means of mucilages, produce an uniform milky liquor. They are also soluble in three or four times their quantity of spirit of wine. Solutions of this kind may be taken on sugar, or mixed with syrups.

Oils were said to consist of phlogiston, water, acid, earth, and gas. The new doctrine declares them to be formed of charcoal and inflammable air, without being reduced into gas, by means of caloric, or matter of heat ; and they are more or less volatile, according to the proportions of the respective substances they contain.

OLEUM AMYGDALÆ.

Oil of Almonds—Almonds are the kernels of the nuts of the almond tree, which grows in the southern parts of Europe. They not only yield much oil, but also a mucilage, which gives them the power of incorporating oil with water. The oil of bitter almonds have the same innocent qualities with that of the sweet ; but as it is a well-known fact, that the kernels have proved deleterious to animals, they are seldom used. Camphor, resina jalapii, and other resinous substances, rubbed with almonds, are rendered milder, and miscible with water.

This oil, as well as that of olives and linseed, are of an emollient demulcent nature. Externally, they soften and relax the solids—internally, they sheath acrimonious bile and humours, and relieve catarrhus complaints and tickling coughs. They are commonly given in the form of an

emulsion, and mixed with a watery menstruum, by means of a sufficient quantity of the yolk of an egg, gum mucilage, or volatile alkaline spirit, in the proportion of two ounces of the oil to about half a pint of the distilled water, and sweetened with half an ounce or more of syrup of Tolu. Vide Lac Amygdalæ.

OLEUM LINI.

Oil of Linseed—The common flax or linseed, is brought from different parts of Europe. It abounds with oil and mucilage, and is much used in infusions and ptisans. The cold drawn oil is given in the form of an emulsion, as a pectoral and demulcent, for the relief of catarrhus tickling coughs, and to promote expectoration. It is recommended by Bergius in the illiac passion, both by the mouth and by way of clyster. An emollient and resolvent cataplasm is formed from the farina or meal.

OLEUM OLIVÆ.

Oil of Olive—The olive tree grows in most of the mild and warm climates, and its fruit yields a great quantity of oil, which when fresh and pure is perfectly bland, having no particular taste or smell. There are two or three sorts of this oil—the purest is obtained by slight pressure; the common sort is strongly pressed from the remaining magma, or grosser part of the olive, heated. They all contain an aqueous moisture, and a mucilaginous substance, which subject them to putrescence. This oil is nearly of equal use with the former, but is principally employed in forming plaisters, unguents, &c.

OLEUM RICINI.

Commonly called *Castor Oil*, is extracted from the purgative seed of the ricinus, or palma christi, which comes

to perfection only in warm climates. It is a safe mild laxative in bilious and calculous disorders. The best is free from rancidity, which quality is greatly occasioned by using heat, and unfair mixtures.

The dose for a child is 1 or 2 dr. for an adult, from half an oz. to 1 oz. floating in a glass of water, or peppermint water; or mixed up with either, by means of mucilage, egg, honey, or volatile spirits.

OLEUM SINAPEOS.

Oil of Mustard—This oil is expressed from the strong pungent seed of an annual plant, a native of England, which is much cultivated for medicinal and dietetic purposes. It is nearly as insipid and lubricating as the former, the pungent quality residing in the cake after expression.

The seed affords a variety of medicines: a powerful aqueous or vinous *infusion* against paralytic, scorbutic, and hydropic disorders, particularly if joined with horse-radish root shaved: a spoonful of the *seed*, unbruised, is given twice a day, against the same complaints, with an infusion of broom tops, or some stomach bitter. *Sinapisms*, with equal parts of the powder, or flour of mustard and wheat-meal, mixed up into a soft poultice with vinegar, are applied as stimulants to benumbed limbs; or to the soles of the feet in the low state of fevers; or to pained parts in chronic rheumatisms. An excellent *embrocation* is made with bruised mustard seed, well moistened with simple spirit of lavender, and then strongly squeezed by a hand press; the liquid from which is an uniform active mixture of the oil with the pungent part, and the aromatic spirit of the lavender.

The expressed oils from aromatic substances differ much in one respect, from the expressed oil of mustard;

which is, that they retain the aromatic quality of the subject. Such are oils of nutmeg, mace, &c.

OLEA DISTILLATA.

DISTILLED OILS—N. N. VOLATILE OILS.

OLEUM ESSENTIALE ANISI.

Essential Oil of Aniseed, is one of the mildest of the kind; and from 3 to 10gtt. or more, may be given for a dose, in flatulencies and colics. This oil acquires a butyraceous consistence, even in the process of distillation, provided the water in the refrigeratory be kept too cool.

Anisum or Anise, is a small umbelliferous plant, bearing striated seeds, flattened on one side and pointed at one end, and of a pale colour, inclining to green. The best seeds, which are the only parts in use, are brought from Spain: they have a strong aromatic smell, and a warm sweetish taste. A scruple of them powdered, has been given at a dose, as a warm carminative. It is the chief ingredient in the Compound Spirit of Aniseed.

OLEUM ESSENTIALE CARUI.

Essential Oil of Carraway, is a warm carminative, and may be given from 1 to 5gtt. at a dose.

Caruon or Carraway, is an umbelliferous biennial plant, with striated branched stalks, and finely-divided leaves, set in pairs along a channelled rib; and is cultivated in gardens. The seeds only of this plant are in use; they are very small, of a brownish or blackish colour, flat on one side, and rounding on the other; they have an aromatic smell, and a warm penetrating taste; dispel wind, and help the digestive powers; and may be taken up to 30gr. at a dose.

OLEUM ESSENTIALE JUNIPERI BACCÆ.

Essential Oil of Juniper Berry, is also a warm carminative medicine, but possesses the further qualities of a diuretic and deobstruent; and may be taken from 2 to 8 or 10 gtt.

Juniper is an evergreen tree or bush, with slender, long, sharp-pointed leaves, and grows in most parts of Europe. The berries, which are chiefly brought from Holland and Italy, are when unripe, of a green or red colour; when ripe, of a blueish black. They have a warm aromatic sweetish taste, and a powerful smell, abound with essential oil, and are often employed in medicated wines and ales, on account of their stomachic and diuretic qualities.

OLEUM ESSENTIALE LAVENDULÆ.

Essential Oil of Lavender, is of use in vertigoes nervous head aches, and hysteric complaints, and may be given from 1 to 5 gtt.

This plant is common in gardens; and requires no further information, than that the broad-leaved flowers afford three times the quantity of essential oil that the narrow-leaved do—the seeds yield but little.

OLEUM ESSENTIALE MENTHÆ PIPERITIDIS.

Essential Oil of Peppermint is a warm, carminative, stomachic medicine; and is given from 1 to 3 or 4 gtt. at a dose.

Mentha Piperitis, or Peppermint, is said to be a native of this kingdom only. It has acuminate leaves on very short pedicles, and flowers set in short thick spikes or heads. It is plentifully grown in gardens, and receives but little injury by the change of soil.

OLEUM ESSENTIALE MENTHÆ SATIVÆ.

Essential Oil of Spearmint relieves flatulency, and checks nausea, or sickness, arising from cold viscid phlegm lodged in the stomach. The dose is from 2 to 5 gtt.

The plant has oblong narrow-pointed leaves joined close to the stalk, and small purplish flowers standing in long spikes at the top. It is a native of the warmer climates, yet is common in our gardens. It has an agreeable aromatic smell, and a moderately warm, bitterish, rough taste.

OLEUM ESSENTIALE PULEGII.

Essential Oil of Pennyroyal is useful in hysteric complaints, as an aperient and deobstruent; and may be given from 1 to 5 gtt. at a dose.

Pulegium vulgare, or common Pennyroyal, has oval obtuse leaves, and trailing stalks, which strikes root at the joints. It is a plant of the mint kind, and grows on moist commons and watery places: has a warm, pungent, aromatic taste, with a potent smell. It is much given in infusion against uterine obstructions.

OLEUM ESSENTIALE ROSISMARINI.

Essential Oil of Rosemary—This oil has much the same qualities and powers as that of lavender, and may be taken in doses from 2 to 5 gtt.

Rosmarinus, or Rosemary, is a large bushy plant, with narrow stiff leaves, set in pairs, and hoary underneath: bears pale bluish flowers in clusters round the stalk, and is not uncommon in our gardens. The tops and flowers are used as tea, for nervous head aches, sinkings, and vertigoes.

N. B. Each of the plants and seeds from which the foregoing essential oils are drawn, affords also an official spirit or water. Quæ vide.

OLEUM ESSENTIALE ORIGANI.

Essential Oil of Origanum, or Wild Marjoram, is chiefly used internally.

The herb grows on dry gravelly, or chalky hills, and much resembles thyme in its warm pungent taste, and pleasant smell.

OLEUM ESSENTIALE RADICIS SASSAFRAS.

Essential Oil of Sassafras is the most heavy of all essential oils, and is recommended in cachectic habits. Its dose from 2 to 10 gtt.

Sassafras is the root of a large tree of the laurus kind, growing in America: it is brought over in long pieces, covered with a rough fungous bark, which is of an ash colour without, and of a rusty iron colour within: it has a fragrant smell, and an aromatic subacid taste. Its qualities, like those of guaiacum, are warm and stimulating, and tend to promote both perspiration and urine.

OLEUM ANIMALE—N. N. *Oleum Animale Volatile.*

Animal Oil—Oils of this kind, when rectified, are greatly freed from their empyreumatic smell and taste, and become more subtle and penetrating. This oil is given as an antispasmodic, sedative, and diaphoretic, in doses from 5 to 30 gtt.

OLEUM PETROLEI.

Oil of Petroleum, or Rock Oil—Petroleum is a common name to bitumens, and the oil is its purer substance. British oil is of this nature, and is extracted from a kind of stone coal. These bituminous liquids are recommended externally against rheumatic pains, and paralytic complaints. They partake of the nature of Ol. Succin. et Terebinth.

OLEUM TEREBINTHINÆ.

Oil of Turpentine—Common Turpentine is a resinous substance, obtained from the *Pistacia Terebinthus*, and va-

rious pine trees. It yields, by distillation, a strong essential oil, and leaves behind a brittle insipid matter, which is used in some plaisters and ointments, and is called *Resina Flava*, or *Yellow Resin*. A few drops of this oil will act with great stimulus on the urinary passages; it should therefore be used with much caution. The rectified oil is far preferable for medicinal purposes.

The *Pistachia Terebinthus*, or Chio Turpentine is thick like honey, transparent, in colour a yellowish white; has a fragrant odour, and a warmish taste.

OLEUM TEREBINTHINÆ RECTIFICATUM.

Rectified Oil of Turpentine is much lighter than that of the first distillation, but is less acrid. It has been employed as a diuretic and sudorific, and was formerly much used towards promoting a digestion in wounds. From 10 to 50 gtt. of it, mixed up, with three times the quantity of honey, have been given at a dose in the sciatica and chronic rheumatism, washing it down with a large draught of thin gruel, or mallow tea. It is necessary to begin with a small dose of this, and all other such stimulating medicines, cautiously to increase them, and to drink with them plentifully of some smooth diluting liquid, otherwise strangury, bloody urine, &c. may ensue.

OLEUM SUCCINI RECTIFICATUM.

Rectified Oil of Amber has a strong smell, and a very acrid taste: it promotes urine, and allays the irritability of the nervous system. It has been generally prescribed in epilepsy, hysteria, whooping cough, and other convulsive complaints, in doses from 5 to 20 gtt. on a lump of sugar, or mixed up, with mucilage of gum arabic, into a draught, with distilled water, and washed down with any weak li-

quid. It is also applied externally, as a warm stimulant to the spine, mixed with a moderate portion of sweet oil. Obstinate intermittents are said to have been cured by such means. The Swedish college directs 1 oz. of amber to be digested in 4 oz. of vitriolic æther; the dose of which tincture is from 20 to 60 gtt. in the same complaints that the Ol. Succin. Rectif. is prescribed for. Vide Succinum.

OLEUM VINI.

Oil of Wine—Each preparation of the æther kind should be very cautiously mixed; fully and intimately incorporating the vitriolic acid with the spirit of wine, in small quantities at a time; and the heat in distillation should be carefully and regularly reduced to a moderate degree. The oil will be found in the retort in a sebaceous form. It has a pungent smell, and seems to be a compound of the pure essential oil of the vinous spirit, and of the most subtile part of the vitriolic acid. The caustic alkali is added in order to engage the uncombined vitriolic acid. This oil is extemporaneously used in making Hoffman's Anodyne Liquor. Vide *Æther. Vitriolicus et Spiritus Æther. Vitriol. Comp.*

SALES.

SALTS are soluble substances, said to be a composition of earth, water, and phlogiston; and have a tendency not only to unite with water, but also with earthy and inflammable matters.

The great Bergman enumerates 25 *acids*, the principal of which are the vitriolic, nitrous, marine or muriatic, and the vegetable. The rest are particularly specified and

explained in his excellent Dissertation on Elective Attractions, and in Dr. Berkenhout's First Lines of Chemistry.

The New Nomenclature enumerates 29 acids which are saturable by 3 alkalis, 4 soluble earths, and 14 non-acidifiable metallic oxyds or calces, whence might be produced full 700 compound salts.

Alkaline Salts are of three kinds—the vegetable, the mineral or fossil, and the pure volatile. These combined with acids form neutral salts. Ex. grat.

ACID.	ALKALI.	NEUTRAL.
Distilled Vinegar.	Vegetable	Acetated Kali
	Fossil	Acetated Rochelle Salts
	Volatile	Mindererus's Spirit
Marine	Vegetable	Digestive Salt of Sylvius
	Fossil	Common Salt
	Volatile	Common Sal Ammoniac.
Nitrous	Vegetable	Common Nitre
	Fossil	Cubic Nitre
	Volatile	Ammoniacal Nitre
Vitriolic	Vegetable	Vitriolated Kali
	Fossil	Vitriolated Natron
	Volatile	Vitriolated Ammonia

Divers other neutral salts may be formed from a combination of the alkali with the rest of the acids; all of which may be distinguished by the peculiar form of their crystals, and are readily deliquescent. Vide Bergman's Tables of Attractions.

Saline compounds are also formed by an union with soluble earths and metallic bodies. Thus the vitriolic acids, united with an argillaceous earth, form alum; with a metallic basis, vitriol, &c.

It is the general property of acids to excite heat, when mixed with alkaline or metallic bodies, or with one ano-

ther, to dissolve calcareous earths; also animal and vegetable substances; to attract moisture from the air; to produce heat with water, and cold with ice or snow; and to change the purple and blue hues of vegetables to red, and of alkaline to green. The best tests for proof of either are turnsole, or the syrup of violets.

ACIDUM VEGETABILE.

Vegetable Acid may be distinguished by the appellations of native, fermented, and distilled. The native is obtained from fruits and plants: such are the acid juices of lemon, forrel, &c. the fermented are vinegar and tartar; and the distilled is drawn from certain resinous plants and woods; of which kind is the acid from fir wood.

Liquors which have gone thro' the spirituous and acid fermentation, yield a purer acid, by distillation with the heat of boiling water: but the acid juices of lemons, barberries, &c. and verjuice, give over an insipid water only.

The new chemistry asserts, that vegetable acids are formed by the union of the oxygen, and a basis compounded of hydrogen and charcoal, with the addition, sometimes, of phosphorus and azote; and that they vary according to the proportions of the constituent parts.

ACETUM DISTILLATUM.

Distilled Vinegar. N.N. *Acidum Acetosum*—Vinegar is the kind of vegetable acid best understood, and most in use. It is produced by a continuation of the vinous fermentation, and retains its acidity after distillation. It may be concentrated, or made more acid, by freezing its watery particles, or by saturating it with alkalies, earths, or metallic calces; then decomposing their neutral salts with two-thirds of their weight of vitriolic acid, and distilling

them in a sand heat. The specific gravity of the strongest vinegar is to the weight of distilled water, as 1069 to 1000; and about 14 oz. of it are required to saturate 1 oz. of vegetable alkali. It mixes readily with water, and by uniting it with spirit of wine affords an æther.

By long digestion it will dissolve animal substances, and soften horn, bone, &c. The acids of tartar, vinegar, and sugar, are said to be modifications of the same acid. Water sweetened with honey, and strongly medicated with vinegar, is esteemed an antidote against vegetable poisons; but should be preceded by an emetic with Antimon. Tartarifat. or Vitriol. Alb. dissolved in water. Distilled vinegar in the quantity of 2 or 3 oz. in the day, for a continuance, premised by bleeding, is recommended in maniacal disorders. It is a powerful sudorific in the form of whey, and mixed with thin drinks, corrects putrescent acrimony; but will not agree with phlegmatic habits.

ACIDUM ACETOSUM.

Acetous Acid. N. N. *Acidum Aceticum*—This concentrated acid is not so pure as that obtained by frost, or drawn from a neutral salt, being apt to retain a portion of the copper; which is easily to be proved by its turning blue when saturated with Aq. Ammonia.

ACIDUM MURIATICUM.

Muriatic Acid, or Marine Acid, is generally procured from sea salt, which is compounded of fossil alkali, or natron, and muriatic acid. It may also be obtained from vegetables, fossils, urine, foot, &c. In this process likewise the vitriolic acid is commonly employed to decompose the salt, and to set the marine acid at liberty. The neutral salt left in the retort is, when cleansed, the vitriolated na-

iron, or Glauber's cathartic salt, viz. the alkaline basis of the sea salt, and the vitriolic acid united.

The marine acid acts readily on metallic bodies, and has a greater affinity to most of them than other acids. It does not touch gold in its metallic state, except mixed with eight times its quantity of the nitrous acid, which forms an aqua regia. It mixes readily with spirit of wine, and affords a true æther. When concentrated, it is of a yellow colour, and oily particles float on its surface. Its specific gravity to that of distilled water, is as 1170 to 1000.

This is the weakest of the mineral, but stronger than the vegetable acids, and is chiefly used as a menstruum. It is given to adults in doses of 10 to 40 gtt. or more, with draughts of diluting liquors, in fevers of the putrid kind, after having cleansed the primæ viæ; and is much recommended in malt infusion, for the sea scurvy: it is also used to acidulate gargles, particularly against sore throats of the putrid kind; the ulcerated parts of which may be sometimes limited by frequent applications of the following epithem:—R. Tinct. Benz. comp. Mel. Anglic. āā 1 dr. Acid. Muriat. gtt. 10 M.

ACIDUM NITROSUM.

Nitrous Acid. N. N. *Acidum Nitricum*—Nitre is a neutral salt, composed of an acid and an earthy basis, impregnated with animal or vegetable matter. This acid may be separated by the force of fire, but is much more easily obtained by the assistance of a proper quantity of vitriolic acid; the latter having a greater affinity to the alkaline part sets free the nitrous acid, which by distillation, is carried over into the receiver.

This acid is commonly in a fluid state, of a reddish colour, and emits noxious fumes; it is specifically lighter

than vitriolic acid, effervesces strongly with oils and vinous spirits, dissolves most metallic, and all kinds of animal and vegetable substances, generates cold, increases inflammability, and promotes fusion. Exposed to intense heat, it produces a large portion of pure air: $13\frac{1}{2}$ dr. of this acid will saturate 1 oz. of salt of tartar, or prepared kali. The more concentrated it is, the more volatile, the more diluted, the more fixed. The specific gravity to the weight of distilled water, is as 1550 to 1000.

ACIDUM NITROSUM DILUTUM.

Diluted Nitrous Acid. N.N. *Acidum Nitricum aqua dilutum*—The vapour which rises in mixing these fluids, is nitrous acid air, and is deleterious. This acid is used as a menstruum, and in a few particular preparations.

ACIDUM VITRIOLICUM.

Vitriolic Acid. N.N. *Acidum Sulphuricum* is generally in a liquid form. It exists in various metallic and earthy bodies, but is chiefly obtained from green vitriol, and from sulphur; 16 oz. of the latter yielded 9 oz. of the acid.

It is the strongest of all acids, and has the greatest specific gravity; the proportion of which to distilled water, is as 1800 to 1000. It generates much heat with water; becomes dulcified, that is, loses its acidity, when incorporated with spirit of wine; dissolves iron, zinc, and copper; and with boiling heat may be united to all metals. It corrodes all animal and vegetable substances, checks fermentation, and neutralizes alkalies; and will become volatile by the addition of phlogiston, or by mixing it with liver of sulphur, made with caustic alkali; but in this volatile state its affinities and powers are much diminished.

Stahl, the scholar of Becher, and promulgator of the phlogistic doctrine, derived the vitriolic acid from sulphur,

deprived of phlogiston. The French chemists declare it to be a compound of sulphur, a simple substance, and oxygen, attracted from atmospheric air during combustion.

ACIDUM VITRIOLICUM DILUTUM.

Diluted or weak Vitriolic Acid. N. N. *Acidum Sulphuricum aqua dilutum* — This was lately called *Spiritus Vitrioli Tenuis*, and is frequently ordered instead of the Elixir Vitrioli Acidum, of the former dispensatory. Mixed to an agreeable tartness with juleps and common drinks, it acts as an antiseptic, a cooling astringent, or a stomachic. The dose may be from 10 to 30 gtt. This acid, as well as muriatic acid, taken in malt infusion, or with the bark, are excellent remedies in putrescent cases, particularly in the sea scurvy.

FLORES BENZOES.

Flowers of Benzoin, or Benjamin. N. N. *Acidum Benzoicum Sublimatum*, is a concrete, resinous, light-coloured juice, obtained from the styrax benzoine tree, which grows in the island of Sumatra.

The flowers are a particular kind of acid salt, of grateful odour, which by sublimation shoots into crystalline spiculæ; 9 or 10 dr. of which may be procured from 2 lb. of the resin. This saline matter is of the same nature with what may be obtained from turpentine and balsams. It will dissolve in spirit of wine, and in heated water; and is recommended in asthmatic and other pectoral diseases, in doses from 5 to 10 gr. mixed up with simple syrup, or with gumrose pills.

SAL et OLEUM SUCCINI.

Salt and Oil of Amber—Vide Ol. Succin. Rectific.

SAL SUCCINI PURIFICATUS.

Purified Salt of Amber. N. N. *Acidum Succinicum Sublimatum*, is a volatile acid salt, peculiar in its nature, and of a brown colour. It may be freed from the oil by drying it between the folds of bibulous paper: is soluble in vitriolic acid, and in balsams; also in water made boiling hot; and effervesces with both fixed and volatile alkalies.

It is principally used as a diuretic and anti-hysterical. The dose from 5 to 15 gr.

AMMONIA PRÆPARATA.

Prepared Ammonia. N. N. *Carbonas Ammoniacalis*—The volatile alkali, or Ammonia, may be procured from all animal and vegetable substances, but very sparingly from the latter before putrefaction. The two kinds most in use are distilled, either from the horns and bones of animals, or from sal ammoniac, which is a neutral salt, composed of muriatic acid and volatile alkali. In the preparation of ammonia, the chalk unites with the muriatic acid, and sets free the volatile principle. With lime it becomes caustic, by being deprived of its fixed air, and rises fluid; but with an absorbent earth, or mild fixed alkali, having caught their fixed air, it proves mild, and sublimes in a concrete form. Volatile alkali in the liquid state, dissolves copper and iron, and dropped into a solution of the former, gives it a blue colour. It dissolves the calces of metals, and precipitates gold from aqua regia. The mild fixed alkali unites with essential, but not with expressed oils; the caustic alkali with both, and with sulphur. The volatile alkalies, both mild and caustic, unite with acids; the former raises effervescence with them.

M. Bertholet and Dr. AUSTIN declare, from repeated experiments, that volatile alkali is formed of impure and inflammable airs.

This preparation is given as an attenuant, a cordial stimulant, and a diaphoretic. The dose of the salt is from 5 to 20gr. and is best administered when enveloped with spermaceti and mucilage.

AQUA AMMONIÆ.

Water of Ammonia.—N.N. *Ammoniaca aqua diluta.*—This preparation, formerly termed *Spirit of Sal Ammoniac*, has the salt decomposed, either by the fossil or vegetable alkali uniting with the marine acid. This is used as a menstruum or epithem, and is given in doses from 10 to 30gtt. properly diluted, as an antiseptic and diaphoretic; and to excite the nerves to action in lethargic and other nervous disorders.

AQUA AMMONIÆ PURÆ.

Water of pure Ammonia. N.N. *Ammoniaca.*—The Ammonia being deprived of its fixed air by the lime, and thereby rendered caustic, is much more pungent than the foregoing. It is principally used to stimulate the nostrils in fainting fits; also as a menstruum, and as an epithem.

LIQUOR VOLATILIS, SAL, ET OLEUM

CORNU CERVI.

The Volatile Liquor, Salt, and Oil of Hartshorn, may be drawn off by distillation from the solid parts of animals, and with the black earth or caput mortuum, are considered as the constituent parts of most animal substances. The earth calcined in an open fire, becomes white, and is called *burnt hartshorn*.

The *Salt of Hartshorn* is a penetrating stimulant, of like nature with the ammonia, and is used for the same reviving purposes. The dose, from 3 to 20gr. in a spermaceti draught, or a proper quantity of some demulcent liquid. The *Spirit* is the salt dissolved in water, and may be taken in the same vehicle, in doses from 20gtt. to 1dr. The *Oil* is used externally to excite stimulus in benumbed or palsied limbs.

The *Animal Oil* is derived from this oil, by repeated distillations. Quod vide.

KALI PRÆPARATUM.

Prepared Kali. N. N. *Carbonas Potassæ*.—By boiling the ashes of burnt vegetables, filtering the solution, and evaporating it, a purified fixed alkaline salt is obtained; which will not crystallize, but deliquesces when exposed to the air. Nitre, when deflagrated in a red hot crucible, with charcoal, or some other phlogistic body, yields this kind of alkali; as also does calcined tartar; each being deprived of its respective acid, and leaving the alkaline basis. Purified vegetable alkali, from whatever substance procured, is nearly the same. This salt has an acrid fiery taste, deliquesces in air, and unites with water in every proportion. It renders vegetable oils and resins, and animal fats, soluble in water; and liquifies all animal juices, except milk.

Combined with phlogiston, according to the old theory, it promotes the fusion of metals; and by an increased heat, fuses and vitrifies calcareous, argillaceous, siliceous, and metallic earths.

Fused with sulphur, it forms liver of sulphur; which is soluble in water, and is given as an antidote to arse-

nical poison. Five times the quantity of alkaline salt to that of sulphur, renders it wholly soluble in water.

Acids mixed with purified alkali, produce an immediate effervescence, by disengaging the fixed air which is contained therein; whereas caustic alkali being deprived of that principle, yields no such effect.

Mild alkali does not dissolve in pure spirit—caustic alkali does. Mild alkali acts safely as an antacid, attenuant, and diuretic, in doses from 5 to 20gr. properly diluted—caustic alkali erodes and dissolves both animal and vegetable substances.

Vegetable Alkali forms with each acid its respective neutral salt—the principal of which are the following :

ALKALI.	ACID.	NEUTRAL.
Vegetable Alkali	Vitriolic	Vitriolated Tartar
	Nitrous	Nitre
	Muriatic	Digestive Salt
	Vinegar	Diuretic Salt

AQUA KALI PRÆPARATI.

Water of prepared Kali. N. N. *Potassa Carbonate Potassæ*, is similar in its nature to the ley or oil of tartar per deliquium. It contains nearly one part of alkaline salt, and three parts of watery fluid. Dr. Mead prescribed this with good effect in dropfies, joined with laudanum or tincture of opium; in doses from 20 to 30gtt. of each, and made into a draught, to be taken at bed time. It is used also in gravelly and calculous disorders, but should be carefully diluted with distilled water, or thin broth, and the quantity should be regulated according to the patient's age and constitution.

AQUA KALI PURI.

Water of pure Kali.—In this preparation the lime seizes upon the fixed air contained in the alkali, and renders it caustic. This is the Lixivium Saponarium of the last Dispensatory, and although not so concentrated as most of the pretended solvents, yet in doses from 10 to 30gtt. will produce similar effects in calculous disorders. This is also necessarily taken in a draught of some diluting liquor, mixed with honey, or with thin veal broth. The following solution of vegetable alkali is milder in its nature, and perhaps more likely to prove efficacious. Dissolve 2 oz. of Kali Præparat. or Sal Tartar. in two quarts of distilled water, and saturate the solution with aerial acid, or what is commonly called fixed air. From 6 to 8 oz. of this preparation is ordered to be taken every eight hours.

CALX CUM KALI PURO.

Lime with pure Kali. N. N. *Potassa fusa.*—This is the former strong common caustic. It is slow in its operation, but may be better confined to its limits than the pure kali.

KALI PURUM.

Pure Kali. N. N. *Potassa fusa.*—This is the Lapis Septicus, or Infernalis of former Dispensatories. It is used as a caustic; is very powerful, but too apt to liquify and spread in its operation.

NATRON PRÆPARATUM.

Prepared Natron. N. N. *Carbonas Sodæ.*—The fossil or marine alkali, is the true natron or nitre of the ancients, and is often found in the bowels of the earth. It is to

be obtained from sea salt, mineral waters, marine plants, and damp walls. When pure and crystallized, 100 parts contain 20 of alkali, 16 of aerial acid, and 64 of water.

Barilla or *Soda*, is a saline earthy concrete, obtained from plants growing on the sea coasts in the Mediterranean; and is chiefly brought to us from Spain. The best sort is hard and dry, with many holes; of a blackish grey colour, inclining to blue; yielding, when moist, a violet and rather urinous smell; and readily effervescing with acids.

The ingenious Mr. Kirwan says, that the alkaline part of *Barilla* wants two-thirds of the portion of fixed air necessary to its saturation. It has therefore a caustic quality.

The fossil or marine alkali has less affinity to acids than the vegetable alkali, but differs little from it except in the nature of its neutral salts, which are the following:

ALKALI.	ACID.	NEUTRAL SALT.
Fossil or Marine	Vitriolic	Glauber's Salts
	Nitrous	Cubic Nitre
	Marine	Sea Salt
	Acetous	A kind of Rochelle Salt
	Crytals of Tartar	Rochelle Salt
	Homburg's Seda- tive Salt	Borax

A less pure ash or saline earthy concrete than the *Barilla*, called *Kelp*, is produced from sea plants cast on the shores of Great Britain. Both are used in the manufactory of glass and soap.

SALES NEUTRALES.

Neutral Salts may be formed after different modes—by mixing the acid and alkali to saturation, in a sufficient quantity of distilled water; then evaporating the water

till a pellicle appear on its surface, or so as to admit the salt to shoot into crystals, as in tartar. vitriolat. &c.—by employing mixed substances containing the above principles—by adding one of the substances to a mixed substance containing the other, as in the process of obtaining the nitrous acid; from which process the salt remaining in the retort, if dissolved in a sufficient quantity of water, evaporated, and crystallized, will prove to be a vitriolated kali; or, by mixing the vitriolic acid with a saturated solution of vegetable alkali, &c. which will also yield a vitriolated kali. Salts prepared with vegetable alkali, and vegetable acid, are commonly evaporated to dryness.

Neutral salts are to be decomposed either by forcing off one of the component parts by fire, or dissolving them in water, and adding a substance which will attach itself more to one of the parts than to the other.

If the process of crystallization be regularly performed, each salt invariably assumes a figure peculiar to itself.—Thus the crystals of Glauber's salts are of an hexagonal form; nitre, an hexagonal prism; common salt has a cubical shape; ammoniacal salt shoots into thin fibrous forms like feathers, &c.

When the crystals of salts are not free from impurities, wash them first with the remaining liquor, then with a little distilled water or rectified spirit of wine. *Vide Summary.*

AQUA AMMONIÆ ACETATÆ.

Water of acetated Ammonia. N. N. *Acetis Ammoniacalis*, is the volatile salt neutralized with distilled vinegar. From 2 to 6 dr. may be given in fevers, once in 4 or 6 hours, as a diaphoretic and attenuant; and it is gene-

rally administered in slow remittents with two-thirds camphor mixture; and in rheumatic fevers, with 1dr. or more of the syrup of poppy.

It is commonly called Mindererus's Spirit.

KALI ACETATUM.

Acetated Kali, or the diuretic salt. N. N. *Acetas potassæ*, is composed of vegetable fixed alkali, saturated with the acetous acid or vinegar. It is a cooling deobstruent, and is given in fevers, in doses from 10 to 30gr. once in 3 or 4 hours; and in larger quantities as a powerful diuretic and moderate purgative. Dr. Lewis recommends from 1 to 2dr. of the fixed alkaline salt, saturated with distilled vinegar, and corrected by the addition of a large spoonful or two of spirit of juniper, as a safe and easy purge in dropical cases.

KALI TARTARISATUM.

Tartarised Kali. N. N. *Tartris potassæ*, is what was lately called soluble tartar. It is a composition of vegetable alkali and crystals of tartar, dissolved in distilled water, and properly neutralized. It is frequently given with rhubarb in the quantity of 30gr. or more. A solution of it from 2 to 6dr. acts as a mild purgative, and it is sometimes ordered in fevers, after the same manner as the acetated kali, mixed up with distilled water or almond milk, with a small portion of syrup of orange peel.

Both the foregoing salts are soluble in vinous spirits, and may be united with oils, gums, and resins. They also render metals soluble in vinous spirits.

KALI VITRIOLATUM.

Vitriolated Kali. N. N. *Sulphas Potassæ*.—This neutral salt is an union of the vitriolic acid and vegetable fixed alkali remaining after the distillation of the nitrous acid. The crystals are pyramidical hexagons, which keep dry even in moist air: they require a large proportion of water to dissolve them, and are not soluble in vinous spirits. It is given as a febrifuge, and an attenuant, in doses from 10gr. to a dr.—in larger doses, and dissolved in aqueous liquors, it is a gentle cathartic. This salt is seldom properly neutralised.

NATRON TARTARISATUM.

Tartarised Natron. N. N. *Tartris Sodæ*, is a neutral composition of fossil and mineral alkali, and the crystals of tartar; and is commonly called *Ricbelle Salt*. The form of this salt, and that of Kali Tartarisatum and Acetatum, are very similar, exhibiting five or six sides of various breadth, and a flat surface at each end. This salt, given from 6dr. to an oz. or more, proves a mild purgative. This and other aperient salts should be administered in a proper quantity of liquid.

NATRON VITRIOLATUM.

Vitriolated Natron. N. N. *Sulphus Sodæ*.—This is *Glauber's Cathartic Salt*; in which the vitriolic acid is combined with the mineral or fossil alkali. Vide Acidum Muriaticum. This salt forms into hexagonal crystals, does not readily deliquesce, and may be dissolved in an equal weight of water. From 4 to 12dr. properly dissolved in warm water or gruel, is a cooling purge. A smaller dose plentifully diluted with water, acts as a gentle aperient and diuretic.

SAL MURIATICUS, SIVE NATRON MURIATICUM.

Muriatic, Marine, or Common Salt; called also *Sal Gem*, or *Rock Salt*. N. N. *Murias Soda*.—It is procured from sea water and salt springs, and is found native in the salt mines of this and many other countries. This neutral salt consists of a peculiar *acid*, called *marine* or *muriatic*, and a *fossil* or *mineral alkali*, called *natron*. Its crystals are somewhat cubical, and do not dissolve per deliquium, unless fraught with a portion of the Epsom salt, or after having been exposed to a considerable heat. It dissolves in three times its weight of boiling water, and does not concrete again when cold. Sea water on an average yields about one-fortieth part of salt—the salt springs one-fifth or sixth part. Besides the common salt, sea water contains a portion of purging bitter salt; after the crystallization of which there remains a saline substance, pungent in taste, and compounded of marine acid and calcareous earth.

Salt is seldom used medicinally, except in the quantity of a large spoonful or two, or more, as an additional stimulus to opening clysters. We read in the *Med. Transl.* vol. 1. that a man troubled with bott worms, accompanied with a continued constipation of fourteen days, took 2lb. of common salt dissolved in two quarts of water, within the hour. Its operation was violent to a degree, and many worms were discharged, both upward and downward; the dose was repeated on the third morning, which had the same effect: less doses were taken at intervals, and the person was cured. Dr. Rush orders only 3ogr. of salt to be taken every morning, fasting, against worms; and a tea or table spoonful every day, as a refrigerant, against spitting of blood.

In reference to the briny dose, desperate diseases are said to require desperate cures. It is a well-known fact, that one Poſſle, of Ingham, in Norfolk, who was troubled with worms to a state of idiotism, was fortunately released from both, by privately swallowing above a pound of white lead and oil, which had been mixed up for paint. Yet one may venture to assert, that the boldest empiric which this *highly-favoured nation* can boast of, would not dare to prescribe a *medicine* of so noxious a quality, were the disease ever so inveterate.

NITRUM PURIFICATUM.

Purified Nitre. N. N. *Nitras potassæ, et Nitrum*—Common nitre or salt petre, is mostly imported from the East Indies. The earth from which it is produced is so strongly impregnated with it, as to taste of it; and its surface is said to be covered with a saline crust, much resembling a hoary frost. It is prepared in Europe from putrified vegetables and animal substances, alternately stratified with pot-ashes and quick-lime, which are first exposed to the air for several months, then laid in water till the salt is dissolved: it is afterwards purified, evaporated, and crystallized.

This salt is composed of vegetable alkali and nitrous acid, and its crystals take the form of prismatic hexagons, with a pyramid of an equal number of sides, which fuse with moderate heat, and do not readily deliquesce.—*Vide Acidum Nitrosum.*

It is given in doses from 5 to 30gr. with equal quantities of gum arabic or sugar well powdered, and dissolved in a cupful of barley-water, thin gruel, or the like; and is administered repeatedly, as a cooling attenuating me-

dicine, in acute fevers, and other inflammatory disorders. Large doses seldom sit easy on the stomach, and it is apt to debilitate and depress hypochondriac and nervous habits; on which account it is sometimes joined with a few grains of camphor. Nitre is said to abound with oxygen. Pure nitre will dissolve in six times its weight of water, and concrete again into transparent colourless crystals.

ALUMINIS PURIFICATIO.

Purification of Alum. N. N. *Sulphas Aluminosus*.—Alum is a crystallizing salt formed from the vitriolic acid and argillaceous earth. Other acids united with clay earths, will form a salt of the same kind. Fixed or volatile alkali will decompose alum, the vitriolic acid preferring them to clay. It is artificially produced by calcining and exposing certain minerals to the air, and afterwards elixating them by means of water. It dissolves in fourteen times its weight of water, and after due evaporation forms into a semi-transparent crystal of an octagonal figure. By adding chalk, the vitriolic acid quits an adequate portion of the earthy basis, and renders the solution more fit for crystallization.

It is a powerful astringent, and may be exhibited from 2 to 12 gr. it has been given up to 30 gr. for a dose; but smaller doses repeatedly are preferable. It is best exhibited with the resinous substance, called dragon's blood, or gum kino, gum arabic, spermaceti, or opium. Thus prepared, it has been administered repeatedly in violent

uterine and other hæmorrhages, and in immoderate secretions. It is also used in collyria and astringent gargles. From 3 to 6gr. of alum and canella alba, with about 1dr. of Peruvian bark, taken three or four times a day, have prevented the return of obstinate intermittents.

ALUMEN USTUM.

Burnt Alum.—In this process the alum is freed from the moisture retained in its crystalline form, and is used as an escharotic; which mostly leaves a hardness on the part to which it has been applied. By increasing the heat to a certain degree, it parts with its acid, and leaves an insipid white earth, soluble in any kind of acid. Alum is likewise used externally in the form of an aqueous solution, and as an epithem. Quæ vide.

MAGNESIA VITRIOLATA.

Vitriolated Magnesia, heretofore called *Sal Catharticus Amarum*, or *Bitter Purgine Salt*, and *Epsom Salt*. N. N. *Sulphas Magnesice*.—It is a compound of magnesia and the vitriolic acid, and was first obtained by evaporating the Epsom purging mineral water, but is now generally procured from the bittern; a liquor that is drained from common salt, or remains after it has been raked from the pans. This liquid is kept for some months in pits made tight with clay, and properly sheltered; and is then evaporated by boiling to crystallization.

This purging salt has a nauseous bitter taste; and when dissolved in the proportion of 2 or 3dr. to a pint

or more of water, operates more powerfully, and in a more easy manner, than twice the quantity in 3 or 4 oz. of water. It may thus be made a tolerable substitute for the purging mineral waters, or sea water. As an efficacious laxative, vide Infus. Sennæ.

MAGNESIA ALBA.

White Magnesia. N. N. *Carbonas Magnesiæ*.—That which is precipitated with kali, from a solution of Epfom salt, is most pure. Magnesia dissolves in acids to effervescence, but does not burn to lime. It consists of one-half earth, one-fourth fixed air, the rest water. The Epfom salt is principally vitriolic; its basis is a fine absorbent earth, called Magnesia; and the combination is dissolved by the following double attraction:

The vitriolic acid quitting the earth, unites with the mild kali, and forms a vitriolated tartar, whilst the magnesia or earthy basis connects itself with the aerial acid or fixed air, which is disengaged from the kali. The vitriolated kali remains afloat in the watery solvent, and the magnesia, with its companion, falls to the bottom.

This powder corrects acidities in the primæ viæ, in the quantities of 10 to 30 gr. and may be given up to a dr. or two, as an aperient. The best vehicle for taking it, is mint water, or some such carminative aqueous liquid.

MAGNESIA USTA.

Burnt Magnesia.—Although deprived of its fixed air, magnesia does not become caustic like calcareous earths; but it has twice the strength of the former. It is thought preferable to the aerated, because it raises not effervescence with the acidities in the stomach: yet many have

suffered violent pain from taking it, particularly when not plentifully diluted; whence it may be presumed that it is not entirely free from a caustic quality. The dose is from $\frac{1}{2}$ dr. to a dr. which latter quantity is a brisk purge to some habits.

PRÆPARATA E SULPHURE.

Preparations of Sulphur.—Sulphur is a mineral concrete, which melts very readily over the fire, and yields a blueish flame and a suffocating acid fume. The old theory declares it to be compounded of the vitriolic acid and phlogiston. The fossil or fictitious sort, which is brought from the sulphur works abroad, and made by the stratifying minerals abounding in vitriolic acid with wood, and setting the latter on fire, is less common than the native, and not so proper for medicinal purposes, being subject to a noxious mixture of arsenical or other metallic substances. The native is dug out of the earth, or found on its surface, in transparent pieces, of a greenish bright yellow, or a dark grey colour streaked with yellow; the latter of which is a true sulphur vivum, What is sold by that name in the shops, is no more than the dross remaining after the sulphur has been sublimed. The sulphur for sale is chiefly extracted from the pyrites, which contains from one-sixth to one-third of its weight of sulphur, one-eighth to five-eighths of calcined iron, the rest argillaceous or siliceous earth. Sulphur digested in vitriolic acid is deprived of its phlogiston. It unites with alkaline salts, is soluble in all oils, is immiscible

with either water or ardent spirits, except by the interposition of alkaline salts or quick-lime, and may be united with every metal except gold and zinc.—Sulphur restrains the action of antimonial and mercurial preparations—it also renders arsenic less poisonous.

Sulphur is never used internally in its crude state; the sulphur vivum is advantageously used against the Itch, in the form of an ointment.

The Antiphlogistians consider sulphur as a simple or elementary body, which combined with oxygen (the basis of pure air) form what is commonly called vitriolic acid. This acid shews itself in two states of saturation that have different properties. Vide Summary.

FLORES SULPHURIS LOTI.

Washed Flowers of Sulphur. N. N. *Sulphur Sublimatum.*

—This process is intended to cleanse the flowers from a portion of acid, which in large works unavoidably taints them, and to render them less irritating to the stomach and bowels.

Pure sulphur loosens the belly, and promotes insensible perspiration. It is given from a scr. to a dr. in milk or treacle; is frequently joined with nitre, crystals of tartar, and electuary of fenna, against the piles; and is used in an ointment, externally, for the cure of the Itch.

KALI SULPHURATUM.

Sulphurated Kali. N. N. *Sulphuretum Alkalinum.*—This is the *Hepar Sulphuris*, and is perfectly soluble in water, in the proportion of two to one. A solution of a dr. to a pint has been recommended as a wash in cutaneous disorders, and is said to have cured the Itch. Small

doses from 5 to 6gr. or more, in a large draught of barley water, have been recommended against herpetic and other cutaneous complaints. It has a foetid smell, and a nauseous taste. Bergman, Navier, and others, advise a solution of *hepar sulphuris* as an antidote to arsenical and other mineral poisons. In the proportion of 1 dr. to 2lb. of water, a glass-full to be taken frequently; or a frequent repetition of 5 or 6gr. made into pills, washing them down with warm water. Most of the metals become soluble in water, by being fused with this sulphurated kali.

Lavoisier says, that hepatic air, from which most sulphureous waters borrow their taste, smell, and other qualities, is sulphur dissolved and suspended in inflammable air, and may be decomposed by pure air. Hepatic air may be obtained by adding sulphuric acid to *hepar sulphuris*.

OLEUM ET PETROLEUM SULPHURATUM.

Sulphurated Oil and Sulphurated Petroleum.—Particular care is necessary in melting these substances with the oil; it should be done over a slow fire, as they are subject to rise suddenly when near the point of ebullition. *Balsam of Sulphur* was thus prepared, and was formerly in high estimation in disorders of the lungs. Its dose was from 10 to 30gtt. dissolved in honey, and mixed with a pectoral drink; but the present practice has judiciously discarded these hot irritating medicines upon all such occasions.

Petroleum is a common name for various liquid bitumens or mineral oils, which exude from the earth or from rocks. The rock oil, or Barbadoes tar, which

is petroleum of a thicker consistence, are seldom used, except externally as a discutient, and against numbness or pains in paralytic affections, or chronic rheumatism, mixed with oil in the form of an embrocation or epithem. The Barbadoes tar has been much used externally, as a remedy to incipient white swellings.

SULPHUR PRÆCIPITATUM.

Precipitated Sulphur. N. N. *Sulphuretum Potassæ*.—The kali or liver of sulphur is here decomposed by the attraction of the alkaline salt to the vitriolic acid; from the union of which the sulphur precipitates in the form of a light-coloured yellowish powder. This preparation differs very little in quality from the Flores Sulphuris, except being less powerful in its effect.

PRÆPARATA EX ANTIMONIO.

Preparations of Antimony. N. N. *Sulphuretum Stibii nativum* vel *sulphuretum stibii*.—Antimony not being possessed of the general properties of metals, such as malleability, ductility, and fixidity by fire, is called a semi-metal. It is a heavy brittle mineral, of a dark leaden colour, intermingled with shining streaks like needles, and combines with most other metallic substances. That from the mines in Germany, Hungary, and France, is found in lumps mixed with stones and earthy substances, and is separated from them by fusion. That which is found in England is generally mixed with a portion of lead, consequently not so proper for medicinal use.

The production of the fusing process is called crude antimony, which is composed of the metallic part called

regulus of antimony, and sulphur. The reguline part is easily separated from the sulphur by calcination, and remains alone in the form of a grey calx, which may be restored to its original reguline state, by fluxing it with charcoal or some other phlogistic matter.

In crude antimony the reguline is intimately blended with the sulphureous part, which renders it altogether mild; and when levigated is recommended to be taken in doses from ʒssr. to ʒdr. or more, two or three times a day, as an alterative, particularly in leprous and other cutaneous disorders.

Antimonial preparations vary in their strength, according to the quantity of nitre employed in the deflagration, or the discharge of the sulphur.

ANTIMONIUM CALCINATUM.

Calcined Antimony. N. N. *Oxydum stibii album nitro confectum.*—In this the quantity of nitre is not only sufficient to consume the sulphur, but also to destroy the inflammable principle of the metal, and to reduce it almost to an inert calx. It may be perfectly cleansed from any reguline portion by washing, as directed in separating the earthy powders from their grosser parts. This preparation was formerly recommended as a gentle diaphoretic in fevers and inflammatory disorders, in doses from ʒo to ʒogr. repeatedly; but in the present practice, James's powder, and other more active antimonials, are preferred.

ANTIMONIUM MURIATUM.

Muriated Antimony. N. N. *Murias Stibii.*—This preparation, formerly called *Butter of Antimony* and *Antimonial Caustic*, is a solution of the metallic part of the antimony

with the marine acid of the salt; the natron or mineral alkali of which had been disengaged by the vitriolic acid. It should be observed, that the solution will not well take place with the marine acid in its liquid form; and that the antimony thus united comes over into the receiver in appearance like butter.

It is a caustic, but not much in use at present, and was formerly made with equal parts of corrosive sublimate and crude antimony. In which process, the muriatic acid of the sublimate united and rose with the reguline part of the antimony, and the antimonial sulphur remained in the retort with the quicksilver. This residuum being sublimed in a coated matrass, with an open fire, produced a deep red spiculated mass, called *Cinnabar of Antimony*, an indeterminate compound of sulphur and quicksilver. The vapours in the latter process are extremely noxious; and should the retort burst, the life of the operator would be in great danger.

ANTIMONIUM TARTARISATUM.

Tartarised Antimony. N. N. *Tartris Potassæ Stibiatus*, is a preparation more generally known by its former title of *Emetic Tartar*. The acid of tartar in solution, is made to take up a quantity of the metallic part of the antimony; the water saturated therewith is then sufficiently evaporated, and set by to crystallize. Emetic tartar is sometimes prepared from the glass of antimony; also from *Algeroth's powder*, which is the precipitated solution of the Antimon. Muriatic. by the addition of water.

The dose, as an emetic, is from 1 to 5gr.; as an alterative and diaphoretic, from an eighth to one half of a gr. It is given repeatedly in the latter quantities, in the be-

ginning of remittent fevers, joined with a few gr. of sugar, or some testaceous powder; and with 10 or more gr. of nitre, in inflammatory disorders. The French prescribe it *en lavage*, (that is, a moderate dose well diluted in barley water, or some thin liquid) and give it in very small portions every half hour, till it acts either by vomiting or by stool. This they do particularly at the attack of bilious fevers; at which period of the disease, they most commonly join a due portion of it with tamarinds, manna, or purging salts, dissolved in ptisan or barley water, in order to clear the first passages; by which means the disease is frequently removed in its first stage.

The best mode of giving it to children, is in solution, in the proportion of a gr. to an oz. of water, with enough of sugar to sweeten it. A tea spoonful or two may be taken every half hour, till the patient vomits. It is thus made to answer in fevers, and when the stomach is loaded with phlegm, or the lungs with mucus; and it should be repeated according to the necessity of the case, and the strength of the patient.

Tartarized antimony duly prepared and properly managed, will produce all the good effects of Dr. James's powder, or any other antimonial.

ANTIMONIUM VITRIFICATUM.

Vitrified Antimony. N. N. *Oxydum stibii sulphuratum vitreum.*—Antimony is thus reduced to a glassy state by the force of fire only. It is too active a preparation for internal use by itself; yet if combined with wax or resins, it may be safely given in small quantities. It is the basis of the antimonial wine.

Vitrified antimony, melted over a gentle fire with a ninth part of yellow wax, and kept stirring for about half an hour, forms a snuff-coloured powder, called *Cerated Glass of Antimony*, which has long been esteemed a useful medicine in Dysenteries. The dose, from 2 to 3gr. up to 20, repeatedly, according to the strength of the patient. It commonly acts by vomiting or by stool; yet has sometimes effected a cure without occasioning any evacuation.

CROCUS ANTIMONII.

Crocus Antimony. N. N. *Oxydum stibii sulphuratum semivitreum*.—In this process the antimonial sulphur is deflagrated with the nitre in such proportion, as to leave the metallic part extremely active, and quite unsafe as a medicine in its present form. The salt is added to assist the fusion. The antimonial wine was formerly made with the crocus; it is now prepared with the glass of antimony.

PULVIS ANTIMONIALIS.

Antimonial Powder.—Antimony calcined with hartshorn, in a reverberatory furnace, becomes a mild preparation, similar in its nature and effect to Dr. James's powder. It is a calx intimately blended with the residuum, or absorbent earth of the hartshorn. Given from 3 to 6gr. particularly if joined with a qr. of a gr. of powdered opium, it acts as an alterative and diaphoretic; in larger doses, as an emetic and laxative. It has frequently proved of use in inflammatory fevers of the rheumatic kind, by repeating the dose once in six or eight hours, or according to the state of the disorder, and strength of the patient.

SULPHUR ANTIMONII PRÆCIPITATUM.

Precipitated Sulphur of Antimony. N. N. *Oxydum stibii sulphuratum aurantiacum.*—In this preparation the caustic alkali having deprived the antimony of its sulphur, forms a *hepar sulphuris*, which intimately mixes with water; but upon the acid being added, an union takes place immediately with that and the alkali, the sulphur is let loose and precipitated, and the water is impregnated with the vitriolated kali.

The quantity of reguline particles which this medicine unavoidably contains is uncertain; therefore it should be taken at first in small doses, from 3 to 6gr. It is chiefly used as an alterative and diaphoretic, in cutaneous disorders.

Equal parts of this sulphur and calomel, intimately rubbed together in a glass mortar, are esteemed an excellent alterative in venereal and other eruptions; in doses from 3 to 6, 8, or 10gr. twice a day, with a very small portion of opium, and made into pills with *Conf. Cynobat.*

It is to be observed, that this precipitate, in the quantity of 4 or 5gr. will prove emetic, if taken on an empty stomach.

ARGENTUM.

Silver, is a white metal, found in the mines of Chili and Peru, in small grains mixed with various earths and stones, from which it may be extracted by comminution, ablution with water, and amalgamation with mercury. Excepting gold, silver endures fire more than all other metals, and may be freed from extraneous substances by fire; more particularly by adding lead, which accelerates its calcination, and promotes its separation.

ARGENTUM NITRATUM.

Nitrated Silver. N. N. *Nitras Argenti fusus*.—Silver dissolves in pure nitrous acid, and this solution exsiccated, is what was heretofore called *Lunar Caustic*. It is generally used to keep down fungous flesh in wounds and ulcers, by gently touching their edges with it. The worthy President of the Lond. Med. Soc. recommends the following solution of it in epileptic complaints:—R. Argent Nitrat. gr. i. Aq. Rosæ oz. i. the dose 20gtt. to be gradually increased to 40gtt. in dect. Cort. per. three times a day.

PRÆPARATA E FERRO.

Preparations of Iron.—Iron is a greenish hard metal, between seven and eight times specifically heavier than water; in its metallic state particularly attracted by the loadstone; is seldom found in a malleable state, but as a calx or earth, which is reducible to iron by adding charcoal or phlogiston. It is calcined with more ease than any other metal, and unites with every metal except lead and mercury. It is soluble in all acids, and is corroded into a rust or calx by the moisture of the air, or rather by the action of the aerial acid. Its calx may be revived by fusion with sulphur, or any inflammable matter. Dissolved in vitriolic acid it produces inflammable air, by means of which an extraordinary phenomenon has of late been frequently held forth to the amazement of the public at large; the principles of which the philosophical part of the world were long since well acquainted with; but it remained for more adventurous men to bring them into

action. Sulphur unites with iron in preference to all other metals; and iron precipitates all other metals excepting zinc. Iron fixed, or hardened by means of animal or vegetable coal, forms steel, which is not so proper for medicinal use as in the softer state.

The medicinal virtues of these metals are indeterminate, their action being different in different habits, and under opposite circumstances. They are aperient or astringent, they promote or suppress the secretions; but their principal effects are those of constringing the solids and quickening the circulation of the fluids; consequently their use ought to be confined to relaxed and phlegmatic constitutions. When an acid prevails in the first passages, the rust of iron, or crude filings finely powdered, are most suitable, otherwise the saline preparations are to be preferred. With vegetable and vitriolic acids it proves aperient; with nitrous and muriatic acids, astringent.

FERRUM AMMONIACALE.

Ammoniacal Iron.—In this operation the spiritus ammoniæ will first arise, which should be caught in a receiver; then the white flowers which are useless, at length rise the deep orange-coloured flowers, which is the intended result of this operation, and an indeterminate compound of ferrum and sal ammoniacus. The success of this process depends upon the heat being quickly raised to a force equal to the carrying up a sufficient quantity of the iron.

It is like all other preparations of iron, a deobstruent and corroborant, but perhaps has no better effect than the subsequent simple preparation, although the creature of an elaborate process. The dose is from 3 to 15 or 20gr. in form of a bolus.

FERRI RUBIGO.

Rust of Iron. N. N. *Carbonas ferri*.—This preparation is thought preferable to those made by a strong fire, and is frequently given in chlorosis, joined with aromatic powder, in doses from 5 to 30gr. but all preparations of iron answer best in small doses, which should rather be repeated than enlarged.—The following formula was much prescribed by the late Dr. Hugh Smith against hypochondriac and epileptic complaints; it has also proved successful against worms, in weak and relaxed habits, and as an emmenagogue:—R. Conf. of sea wormwood 1 oz. rust of iron half an oz. Conf. of Arum 2dr. syr. of orange peel enough to form an electuary. The dose, the bigness of a nutmeg night and morning, occasionally interposing Rhubarb, or some laxative medicine.

FERRUM TARTARISATUM.

Tartarified Iron. N. N. *Tartris acidulus ferri*, is an elegant preparation of iron, and is said to have taken effect after all others have failed; the supersaturated salt being supposed to render the metal more soluble in the animal fluids, but with what truth is not clearly ascertained. Mons. Malouin says, it may be given from 10gr. to a dr. once or twice a day, in ptisan or broth, but 30gr. are the extent.

FERRUM VITRIOLATUM.

Vitriolated Iron. N. N. *Sulphas ferri*—the former *Salt of Steel*.—Purified green vitriol is generally substituted for this salt; which may be known by the crystals taking a brownish cast. This is a solution of iron in diluted vitriolic acid, evaporated and set by to crystallize; and the vapour being inflammable air, is consequently deleterious. Like

the rest of the medicines of this class, it accelerates the circulation of the fluids, relieves obstructions, strengthens the tone of the fibres, and destroys worms.

On some occasions it is best exhibited in a liquid form, largely diluted, in the proportion of 10gr. to a pint or more of water, and given in repeated moderate draughts, with proper exercise, after the manner of taking Chalybeate Waters. It may be taken in doses from 3gr. to 20, and is often given as a tonic and deobstruent, with myrrh and extract of bark. Large doses of chalybeate medicines are apt to occasion sickness and purging. Vide Tinct. Myrrh.

PRÆPARATA EX HYDRARGYRO.

Preparations of Quicksilver. N. N. Mercurius et Hydrargirus.
 —Quicksilver is an opake silver-coloured metallic fluid, fourteen times specifically heavier than water. It is either found in its fluid form, or in different kinds of ores; but more particularly in that ore which goes by the name of Native Cinnabar; and is found in the mines of Hungary, Spain, and the Indies. Nitrous acid dissolves it, vitriolic acid corrodes it, and the marine acid, in its liquid state, scarcely touches it; yet the latter may be united with it in the form of a fume. It has little or no effect in the crude state, but will act powerfully when divided by earthy, unctuous, resinous, and other substances; or combined with acids. Its action is restrained when divided by sulphur. It is easily carried over by distillation in its fluid form, and with a moderate and continued heat may be calcined into a reddish powder, formerly called *Præcipitate per se*, or calcined mercury. It may be combined with all metallic substances, except iron.

HYDRARGYRUS PURIFICATUS.

Purified Quicksilver.—Iron not having the least affinity to mercury, is most useful in purifying it from any other metallic substance, by its inclination to attach itself to the extraneous matter. Quicksilver is frequently adulterated with bismuth and lead; the latter of which may be known by its communicating a sweetish taste to vinegar. It was formerly much used in its fluid state, as a remedy for the asthma, and in obstinate constipations of the bowels, but with very doubtful effect.

Most of the following mercurial preparations are more or less combined with acids, and are proportionably more or less violent in their action: others are subtly divided by earthy, viscid, unctuous, and other substances, or calcined by heat, &c. From which comminution of particles they are enabled to enter the circulation, and by a particular stimulus, promote the different secretions, more especially that of the salivary glands, whether received by the absorbent vessels of the alimentary canal, or those of the skin.

Calomel and other active mercurials, for a length of time, had been chiefly employed in the cure of venereal, glandular, cutaneous, and other chronic diseases; but Drs. Clarke, Hamilton, and a few other ingenious men, have proved their efficacy in the early stage of acute inflammatory complaints, such as hepatitis, phrenitis, pleuritis, &c. when exhibited freely, both with and without opium, in repeated doses, agreeable to the violence of the disease, and the strength of the constitution—vide Calomelas. Joined with camphor and opium they have also had great good effect in spasmodic complaints; and with squill and the aromatic powder, much service has followed their use in anasarcaous swellings, &c.

HYDRARGYRUS ACETATUS,

Acetated Quicksilver. N. N. *Acetis hydrargiri.*—By the greater attraction of the kali to the nitrous acid, the quicksilver which was previously dissolved, is let fall in the form of a calx. This precipitate, after having been washed till perfectly insipid, is then dissolved in the acetic acid, evaporated, and set by to crystallize. This mercurial salt is the mildest of the saline kind, and is said to be the basis of Keyser's alterative and anti-venereal pill. From 1 to 4gr. are given twice in a day, made into a pill or two with the crumb of bread.

In the new edition M. Fourcroy's method is adopted in preference, by mixing a solution of the quicksilver in nitrous acid with a solution of the kali acetatum in water, thus the nitrous acid floats with the alkali in the liquor, and the acetic acid precipitates with the mercury in form of brilliant crystals. The proportions are Hydrarg. purif. acid. nitros. dilut. aa. 8 oz. Kali acetat. oz. 3, Aq. distil. tepid. lb. 2.

HYDRARGYRUS CALCINATUS:

Calcined Quicksilver. N. N. *Oxydum hydrargiri rubrum perignem.*—This tedious process will be hastened by using a wide-mouthed, flat-bottomed glass body; by means of which, air, which is essentially necessary to calcination, will be more freely admitted. This medicine, with a small portion of opium, is highly esteemed as an alterative and a diaphoretic, and in a confirmed lues: *See below.*

From $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. to 2gr. with $\frac{1}{4}$ or $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. of opium, made into a pill with the crumb of white bread, may be given every night at bed time, with a draught of decoct. sarsæ or hordei; a full quart of which is generally taken in the day and night.

HYDRARGYRUS CUM CRETA.

Quicksilver with Chalk.—In this medicine, lately called *Mercurius Alkalifatus*, the mercury is subtly divided by triture, and united with an absorbent earth. If duly prepared without an intermedium, it proves an useful alterative, and is given against cutaneous and venereal disorders, in doses from 5 to 20gr. To prevent affecting the mouth, it is sometimes joined with a small quantity of rhubarb. It is certain that this preparation is rendered less active by diminishing the quantity of acid in the *primæ viæ*.

HYDRARGYRUS MURIATUS.

Muriated Quicksilver. N.N. *Murias hydrargiri corrosivus*.—Here the vitriolic acid quits the dried mass, and unites itself with the fossil alkali, or natron of the sea salt; the acid of which, in the form of a fume, attaches itself to, and dissolves the calx of the quicksilver; which matter, by gradually increasing the heat, is sublimed into a white crystalline mass, and adheres to the upper part of the cucurbit. The vitriolic acid remains, united with the natron or alkaline basis of the sea salt, at the bottom of the vessel.

This preparation, formerly called *Mercurius Corrosivus Sublimatus*, is a strong poison, and till lately was thought too acrid to be used internally. It is now frequently given in small doses, from $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ of a gr. dissolved in a spoonful or two of brandy or phlegm spirit, and joined with a few drops of Tinct. Opii, once or twice a day; drinking with each dose half a pint at least of barley water, sarsaparilla decoction, or such like soft diluting drink; plentiful draughts of which are necessarily taken with and after

each dose, to guard against its griping corrosive quality. It is a very useful mercurial alterative, and is extremely serviceable, from its quick effect, as a previous medicine to check the rapid symptoms of the lues; but must not be confided in as an *efficacious* remedy for a confirmed pox. It also promotes the cure of leprous and other eruptive complaints, and is sometimes successfully applied externally, in the form of a diluted solution, in the proportion of from 3 to 6 or 8gr. in a pint of water, or mixed with an oz. or 2 of Ungt. Adipis Suillæ. In scorbutic and relaxed habits it will be proper to give from $\frac{1}{2}$ a dr. to a dr. of the Peruvian bark twice a day, during the course of this as well as every other mercurial alterative; and to keep the bowels in a regular state.

CALOMELAS.

Calomel. N. N. *Murias hydrargiri*.—In this preparation it is absolutely necessary that the ingredients be perfectly united by trituration before sublimation is begun; and every caution is requisite to guard the eyes and mouth of the operator from the lighter particles of the sublimate arising in the process.—The corrosive quality of the muriated mercury is abated, in proportion to the quantity of fresh mercury that is combined with the acid and corrosive quality of the sublimate.

This white mercurial saline substance, formerly called *Mercurius dulcis*, is also much used as an alterative, in small doses from $\frac{1}{2}$ a gr. to 2gr. once or twice a day, in the diseases before mentioned; and from 3 to 8 or 10gr. joined with a moderate dose of rhubarb, it proves an efficacious purge to worms and bowel obstructions. A pill with 1gr. of calomel, 2 of sulph. antimon. præcip. and $\frac{1}{4}$

of a gr. of opium, taken once or twice a day, has proved an excellent alterative in venereal and glandular complaints. From 3 to 5gr. joined with the same quantity or more of camphor, and $\frac{1}{2}$ a gr. of opium, have been administered repeatedly with great success, in the early stage of a pleurisy, and have rendered repeated bleedings unnecessary.

HYDRARGYRUS MURIATUS MITIS.

Mild Muriated Quicksilver. N. N. *Murias Hydrargiri dulcis.*
—This is what was formerly called *Mercurius dulcis præcipitatus*; and is again introduced into practice by M. Scheele, under the name of *Mercurius Dulcis*; in which the solution of quicksilver being mixed with the solution of sea salt, a double attraction immediately takes place. The acid of the salt quitting its alkaline basis, attaches itself to the quicksilver, and precipitates with it in the form of a white calx; whilst the nitrous acid unites itself to the alkaline basis of the sea salt, and remains suspended in the fluid; which after due evaporation yields a cubic nitre.

This medicine is given as an alterative only, in the same dose as calomel, and for the same purposes; and is thought to render the tedious process of making the latter quite needless.

CALX HYDRARGYRI ALBA.

White Calx of Quicksilver. N. N. *Murias Hydrargiri.*—Corrosive sublimate consists of mercury united with a large proportion of marine acid; in the preparation of calomel or mercurius dulcis, it is dulcified or rendered mild, by adding as much mercury as will satiate the superabundant acid; whereas in this process, all the acid which is not satiated is separated.—The fixed alkali

unites with the marine acid of the sublimate, and with the same acid borrowed from the ammoniacal salt; by which means the volatile alkali is disengaged, and the mercury being deprived of its acid, is precipitated. The sal ammoniacus is both necessary to the solution of the sublimate, and to the whiteness of the precipitate.

This preparation is chiefly used in ointments, being too acrid for internal use.

HYDRARGYRUS CUM SULPHURE.

Sulphurated Quicksilver. N. N. *Oxydum hydrargiri sulphuratum nigrum.*—By continued trituration the sulphur divides the quicksilver into small particles, and is intimately blended therewith. This is the *Æthiops Mineralis*, which is prescribed in cutaneous diseases, and joined with small portions of rhubarb, is given against worms. The dose of the *Æthiops* may be from 10 to 40gr. twice a day. Many of the faculty are of opinion, that this preparation passes through the alimentary canal without being taken up by the absorbent vessels; but it is a known fact, that in relaxed and watery habits both this and the following medicine have produced ptialism.

HYDRARGYRUS SULPHURATUS RUBER.

Red Sulphurated Quicksilver. N. N. *Oxydum hydrargiri sulphuratum rubrum.*—This process has a more immediate and intimate effect than the foregoing; but care must be taken not to hasten the operation, for fear of a burst. This is the *Cinnabaris Fætitia*, which was lately esteemed an efficacious medicine in cutaneous diseases, and in gouty, rheumatic, and epileptic cases; but it is supposed never to be active, except by *having lost a portion of its*

fulphur; which is the case when it is used as a fumigation against venereal ulcers in the nose, fauces, &c. The mercury is then resolved into a fume, and blended in part with a volatile vitriolic acid, derived from the sulphur. It is also a factitious vermillion, and is used as a pigment.

HYDRARGYRUS NITRATUS RUBER.

Red Nitrated Quicksilver, or Red Precipitate. N. N. *Oxydum hydrargiri rubrum acido nitrico confectum.*—The nitrous acid is here used as a menstruum in reducing the mercury to a calx; and the fire being increased to a greater degree of heat, changes the calx into red crystals; which the small addition of muriatic acid renders more bright and sparkling.

This preparation, by reason of its corrosive nature, is only used as an escharotic; and is applied for the purpose of forming a new surface, by eroding the foul parts, callous edges, and loose flesh of ulcers. It is often adulterated with minium, which gives it a dark hue, and may easily be discovered by the sweetish taste which it imparts to vinegar.

HYDRARGYRUS VITRIOLATUS.

Vitriolated Quicksilver, formerly called Turpeth Mineral, and Mercurius Emeticus Flavus. N. N. *Oxydum hydrargiri luteum acido sulphurico confectum.*—It is quicksilver dissolved in the vitriolic acid, calcined by the force of fire, and afterwards well washed. This preparation is of a strong acid nature, and is seldom used as an alterative. It is principally prescribed as a brisk emetic, in doses from 1 to 4gr.; but there are other remedies of the alterative and emetic kind, which are less violent, more safe, & equally efficacious.

PRÆPARATA E PLUMBO.

Preparations of Lead.—Lead, a pale livid, flexible metal, eleven times specifically heavier than water, is found in mines in this and several other countries. It is one of the heaviest of metals, melts in a moderate heat, and calcines easier than any other metal. It dissolves readily in nitrous acid, but with difficulty in the vitriolic; wines, vinous spirits, and vegetable acids, in part dissolve it. Its calces are soluble by heat in expressed oils, from which are formed unguents, cerates, and plaisters. Pure water has no effect on lead, but waters impregnated with acid, or with neutral salt, may acquire a noxious quality, by being lodged in leaden vessels or cisterns, or in passing through leaden pipes,

Reduced to an ash coloured calx by fire, it forms *plumbum ustum*. N. N. *Oxydum plumbi*.—Exposed to a stronger heat it becomes first yellow, then red, and is called *minium* or *red lead*. N. N. *Oxydum plumbi rubrum*.—If the fire in this process be suddenly raised to a great heat, the calx appears like oil; which, when cooling, gives a soft, flaky, yellowish, or reddish substance, called *Litharge*. N. N. *Oxydum plumbi semivitreum*.—If urged with a still stronger fire, it vitrifies.

AQUA LITHARGYRI ACETATI.

Water of Acetated Litharge.—Litharge is the calx of lead fused by a hasty fire. It is also produced in the purification of silver from lead, and in the refining of gold and silver, by means of that metal; whence it is called litharge of silver and litharge of gold. It is either of a pale or deep colour, according to the degree of heat it has sustained.

This water, as it is here called, is the former *Acetum Lithargyræ* of the Edinb. Disp. it is a solution of the Litharge in distilled vinegar; which is an improvement of Goulard's Extract, being less incumbered with the Litharge in the boiling, and equally impregnating the vinegar.

CERUSSA ACETATA.

Acetated Cerusse. N. N. *Oxydum plumbi album per acidum acetosum.*—Cerusse is prepared from thin plates of lead, repeatedly exposed to the steams of vinegar, till they become eroded into a white powder, which is a calx of lead. This powder, tied up in a piece of muslin, and sprinkled lightly on running, or excoriated parts, is moderately cooling and drying.

The acetated cerusse is vinegar saturated with cerusse, evaporated and crystallized. It formerly went under the name of *Saccharum Saturni*, or sugar of lead. N. N. *Acetis plumbi.*—From $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 and 2 gr. with $\frac{1}{4}$ or more of a gr. of opium have been repeatedly and successfully prescribed, as a styptic in uterine and other hæmorrhages. But the use of such medicines internally require the greatest caution; lead, in most shapes, being hurtful to the stomach and bowels, and to the nervous system.

PRÆPARATUM E STANNO.

Preparation of Tin.—Tin is the lightest of all metals, its specific gravity, with respect to gold, being as 3 to 8. It is seven times specifically heavier than water, melts very readily, and calcines to a light greyish powder, its proper menstruum is aqua regia, or a mixture of nitrous and ma-

rine acid; other mineral acids may be made to act upon it in part—vegetable acids corrode it. Much has been said against its medical use, on account of its affinity to arsenic, the garlic smell of which is emitted from its fumes, but the large doses repeatedly administered by Dr. Alston, of from $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. to an ounce, clearly prove, either that the quantity of arsenic therein contained is too insignificant, or that it is too intimately combined therewith to do any great harm.

STANNUM PULVERATUM.

Powdered Tin. N. N. *Oxydum stanni cinereum*.—The tin is here slightly calcined, but some prefer the raspings or filings to the calx or powder, however prepared. The powder has been given to children two or three times a day with treacle, in doses from 10 to 40gr. and to adults from 1 to 2 or 3dr. or more. It was formerly given against hysterical and other nervous complaints, but is now chiefly exhibited, with intervening purgatives, against worms.

PRÆPARATA E ZINCO.

Preparations of Zinc.—Zinc is a heavy semi metal, resembling lead in colour, is seven times specifically heavier than water, and is obtained from *Lapis Caliminaris*, its ore, by sublimation. It melts in a red heat, and, when air is admitted, flames and sublimes into white downy flowers; but, when the air is excluded, with a stronger heat it sublimes in a metallic form. It is soluble in all kinds of acids, more particularly in that of sugar; and, as is the case with gold, sulphur does not touch it.

ZINCUM CALCINATUM.

Calcined Zinc. N. N. *Oxydum Zinci sublimatum*.—Zinc being thus deprived of its connecting medium, the calx or flowers adhere to the sides of the crucible. This preparation is thought preferable to tutty, pompholix, or any other impure sublimate of the kind, or even to its native ore, calamine, for medicinal purposes. It has been lately prescribed in epileptic cases, and other spasmodic affections, in doses of 2gr. and gradually increased to 6gr. or more, twice a day; but its effects are too uncertain to be depended upon.

ZINCUM VITRIOLATUM.

Vitriolated Zinc, or White Vitriol. N. N. *Sulphas Zinci*, is a metallic salt formed of zinc and vitriolic acid; and when, by the addition of volatile alkali to a solution of this salt in water, it turns blue, or with a solution of galls it takes a purplish black colour, it gives sure marks of its containing copper or iron, and of its being adulterated. This preparation is a solution of white vitriol in diluted vitriolic acid, exhaled and crystallized. Thus purified, it is far preferable to the common white vitriol, which frequently contains metallic impurities. The vitriolic acid is probably intended to prevent a decomposition of the metallic salt, which is not unlikely to be the case, when dissolved in so great a proportion of water.

From 10 to 20gr. dissolved in water, it operates mildly and quickly as an emetic: which, on account of its immediate effect, is a useful remedy where poison has been swallowed. It is said to have been lately administered, with good effect, in doses from $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. to 1 or 2gr. in the chin-cough, and other spasmodic complaints. It has long been

found serviceable as an astringent and tonic collyrium for weak eyes; and by injection, for the relief of the fluor albus, gleet, and feminal weaknesses, in the proportion of ʒdr. to a pint.

AQUÆ DISTILLATÆ.

Distilled Waters.—The flavour and virtues of plants chiefly exist in their essential oils; which being disengaged by maceration, and dissolved in water or spirit, rise with the vapour. Substances strongly possessed of warmth, pungency, scent, and flavour, are the general subjects of this process; whereas purging, emetic, astringent, bitter, sweet, cooling, emollient, and nutritious qualities, cannot be conveyed over the helm. The number of distilled waters is greatly reduced, the most efficacious only being retained. They are principally used as vehicles to more active medicines.

AQUA DISTILLATA.

Distilled Water is freed from earthy, saline, or other extraneous matter, and is better suited to the purposes of pharmacy than common water.

AQUA ANETHI.

Dill-seed Water.—The dill is a strong smelling umbelliferous plant, a native of Spain, but grows in our gardens. The leaves are finely divided, and its flowers are yellow; the seeds of a pale yellowish colour, convex and flat, and nearly of an oval form. The seeds are better calculated

for distillation than any other part of the plant; they are warm and pungent, but not very agreeable to the taste, and yield an aromatic smell.

AQUA CINNAMOMI.

Cinnamon Water.—Cinnamon is the inner bark of a beautiful laurel tree, which grows in the island of Ceylon, and in other parts of the East Indies. It has a warm pungent aromatic taste, and a fragrant smell, and possesses a grateful cordial astringency. The substance is sometimes used in powder to assist and correct cold astringents, in the quantity of from 3 to 5gr. or more for a dose, and has been taken in doses of 10gr. in a debilitated state of the intestines from continued diarrheas. A drop or two of the essential oil, sheathed and diluted with mucilage sugar, &c. is an excellent stomachic and cordial, when the appetite is lost, or the stomach is too weak to retain its contents; it also gives relief in hiccoughs, arising from irritability. This water is strongly impregnated with the cordial astringent virtues of the spice. The oil produced from the leaves is called Oil of Cloves.

AQUA FOENICULI.

Fennel Water.—Fennel water is diuretic and carminative; the seeds of this plant also are preferred to every other part.

Foeniculum dulce, or sweet fennel, is a well known plant. The seeds are long, narrow, and generally crooked, and of a pale yellowish colour; they do not arrive at the perfection in England which they do in Germany, from whence the shops are chiefly supplied. This kind of fennel has a strong aromatic smell, and a warm pungent sweetish flavour.

AQUA MENTHÆ PIPERITIDIS.

Peppermint Water.—It contains the extreme pungency of the plant, warms the stomach, and relieves flatulency. Vide Ol. Effent.

AQUA MENTHÆ SATIVÆ.

Spearmint Water strengthens the stomach, and checks nausea or sickness, arising from cold viscid phlegm. The infusion is also an useful medicine. Vide Ol. Effent.

AQUA PIMENTO.

Allspice Water is a warm stomachic, and serves most of the good purposes of waters drawn from the more costly spices.

Pimento, Jamaica-pepper, or Allspice, is the dried spicy berry of a large tree of the myrtle kind, which grows in the mountainous parts of Jamaica. Its essential oil sinks in water, and resembles in flavour a mixture of cloves, cinnamon, and nutmegs.

AQUA PULEGII.

Pennyroyal Water is generally prescribed as a vehicle for medicines of the antispasmodic and deobstruent tribe. Pennyroyal has a warm pungent aromatic taste, with a strong smell, and is much given in infusion, as an aperient and deobstruent in hysteric complaints, and uterine obstructions. Vide Ol. Essential.

AQUA ROSÆ.

Rose Water possesses the agreeable odour and flavour of the flower, but neither the opening quality of the damask, nor the astringency of the red rose, will rise in distillation. Vide Conserva Rosæ.

SPIRITUS DISTILLATI.

Distilled Spirits.—Spirit rises with less degree of heat than water, and the more flow the process the more it is freed from phlegm. But although spirit of wine is the most powerful solvent of essential oils, they are known, in some instances, to be too ponderous to mix and rise together with the spirit, on which account the virtues of some plants are more equally imparted to water. The difference proceeds from the spirit not being susceptible of so great a degree of heat as water; it being proved that spirit of wine will boil with 1-5th less heat than water.

Ardent spirit is obtained from wine, beer, or any other fermented vinous liquor; by distillation the product is the spirit mixed with the essential oil. A second distillation brings it off more pure, the volatile part rising first. The residuum, after distilling spirit from wine, is of a deep colour, yields a rough acid taste, and deposits crystals of tartar. From which, and other processes, may be deduced this imperfect analysis; that wine consists of water, ardent spirit, matter of a resinous nature giving colour, sugar, tartar, and tartareous acid, and an aromatic principle. The new system tells us that ardent spirit is formed from a combination of inflammable and fixed air, in certain proportions; that a greater proportion of vital air converts it into vinegar; and that all the airs separate, and fly off, in the putrefactive state.

ALKOHOL.

Highly Rectified Spirit.—The kali, or alkaline salt, imbibes the remaining phlegm, and the disagreeable unctuous matter of the spirit, and carries them down to the

bottom of the vessel. A few particles of the kali will be apt to rise, which may be prevented by adding a small piece of burnt allum, the acid of which unites with the kali, and forms a vitriolated kali, which remains in the cucurbit. The true specific gravity of alkohol is, to that of distilled water as 815 to 1000; whereas that of rectified spirit is as 835 to 1000.

Rectified Spirit of Wine contains in 100 parts 95 of alkohol and 5 of phlegm, and a pound, by measure, should weigh 13 oz. Rectified spirits are applied as menstrua to extract the virtues of medicines, are the same from whatever subjects they are obtained, are separable from aqueous fluids by a heat less than boiling water, and dissolve essential oils; but expressed oils sink in them.

Spiritus Vinosus Gallicus, or the vinous spirit, called brandy, properly diluted, and occasionally taken, is a pleasant useful cordial, but when habitually drank, will surely prove a destructive poison. Applied by itself, or moderately diluted with water, it dissipates the heat from inflamed parts without repelling the humour, which is not always the case with Goulard water, and other aqueous preparations.

Spiritus Vinosus Tenuior.—Proof spirit contains 55 parts of alkohol, and 45 of distilled water in 100 parts, and its specific gravity is as 930 to 1000 of distilled water. That which is prepared with rectified spirit and distilled water, is a more pure and certain menstruum than the *proof spirit*, which is drawn from various fermented liquors. Each of these spirits is denominated alkohol in the New Nomenclature.

SPIRITUS ÆTHERIS VITRIOLICI.

Vitriolic Spirit of Æther is the *dutified spirit of vitriol* of the last dispensatory. This preparation is a combination of the vitriolic acid with spirit of wine. In the continued process, the volatilized acid becomes sated with the inflammable oily matter of the spirit, the compound of which proves a bituminous sulphureous mass. This spirit differs only from the following æther by the acid being more predominant, and less intimately combined with the vinous spirit. In this, as well as other processes of like nature, the acid should be added to the spirit of wine in small quantities, and each addition should be well incorporated. Vide Ol. Vini.

It promotes perspiration and urine, and abates spasmodic complaints; in fact, it is not much inferior in virtues to the Spirit. Æther. Vitriolic. Comp. or Hoffman's celebrated Anodyne Mineral Liquor. The dose is from 20 to 60gtt. or more.

ÆTHER VITRIOLICUS.

Vitriolic Æther. N. N. *Ether Sulphuricum*.—The caustic alkali is here used to take up the portion of vitriolic acid not intimately mixed in the preceding composition, by which means the smell and flavour are corrected. Were the mild alkali to be used for this purpose, the separation of its fixed air would endanger the bursting of the vessel.

Æther is the most volatile and inflammable of all fluids; its specific lightness, with respect to alcohol, is as 7 to 8. It powerfully dissolves oils, balsams, and resins, and is a particular solvent of the caoutchouc, or the elastic resin. Applied externally to the afflicted part, it relieves the head and jaw ach, and eases most pains of the spasmodic kind.

Internally in doses, from 1scr. to a dr. or more, it relieves gouty, rheumatic, and hyfteric complaints, also convulsive disorders. The best mode of exhibiting it is, with a tea-spoonful of brandy in a cup of camphor mixture.

A composition has lately been obtruded upon the public, as being preferable to all others of the æther kind; but it is evident, that its supreme excellence consists only in the extravagant profit which it yields to the proprietor; and that the trick of colouring gives it the distinctive mark.

SPIRITUS ÆTHERIS NITROSI.

Spirit of Nitrous Æther. N. N. *Alcohol nitricum*.—The acid must be almost imperceptibly added to the spirit, for fear of violent ebullition; the same will happen from changing the order of mixture. This is the *dulcified spirit of nitre*, which has been long held in great esteem, as a diuretic and cooling febrifuge. It may be given from 20 to 60gtt. or more repeatedly, in some smooth convenient vehicle; such as barley water, &c.

SPIRITUS AMMONIÆ.

Spirit of Ammonia. N. N. *Ammoniaca*.—The marine acid of ammonia is here taken up by the kali, and the volatile alkali being set free, unites itself by distillation with the spirit of wine. Pot-ashes, by possessing in part a caustic quality, renders the preparation more pungent than if made with prepared kali, which is not so certain in its stimulating effects, and admits of more regular effervescence with acids. This and the following spirit are strong stimulants to the nervous system, and are useful in lethargic, paralytic, hyfteric, and epileptic complaints. The dose from 1scr. to 2, or more, according to its

strength, in water or any such vehicle. The volatile salt and spirit of ammonia are the purest of all this kind of medicine.

SPIRITUS AMMONIÆ FOETIDUS.

Fœtid Spirit of Ammonia.—The addition of the foetid gum is thought to improve the foregoing medicine, by giving it a more powerful agency in spasmodic asthma, and other nervous complaints. The dose is the same.

The following spirits are seldom exhibited by themselves, but mostly as auxiliaries to other remedies; or, by their warmth, to correct and render saline and other draughts, mixtures, &c. more grateful to the stomach. Some of them are taken by way of cordial in the quantity of $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. or more; but great caution is necessary in such practices. *Alcohols.* N. N. and N. N. *Alkohol Anisi compositum.*

SPIRITUS ANISI COMPOSITUS.

Compound Spirit of Anniseed is an elegant cordial stomachic medicine. For Anisum, vide Ol. Essential. Anisi.

Angelica is a large umbelliferous plant, with hollow jointed stalks, and indented oval pointed leaves, set in pairs, containing a milky juice, with channelled ribs on the upper side. The *seeds* are white or pale coloured, rather oval, flat on one side—convex, and marked with three ridges on the other. The *root* is long and thick, outwardly brown and juicy. This plant is a native of the northern parts of Europe, but the Spanish sort is preferred. Every

part, when fresh, yields a sweet fragrant smell, and a pleasant bitterish glowing taste, but soon loses its flavour. The root is most efficacious, and sugar is its best preservative, with which it makes an agreeable sweetmeat.

SPIRITUS CARUI.

Spirit of Carraway is drawn from the seeds of the plant, and is an excellent stomachic. For Caruon, vide Ol. Essen.

SPIRITUS CINNAMOMI, PIMENTO, ET NUCIS
MOSCHATÆ.

Spirit of Cinnamon, Pimento, and Nutmeg, are agreeable cordials and carminatives. For the two former, vide the distilled waters.

Nux Moschata, Myristicha, or Nutmeg, is the kernel of a roundish nut, produced from a tree growing in the East Indies, and much resembling a pear tree; mace is its reticulated covering. It has also a soft fleshy outside covering, which, when the nut is ripe, shoots off spontaneously, like that of a walnut. Both nutmeg and mace are well known warm aromatic spices.

SPIRITUS JUNIPERI COMPOSITUS.

Compound Spirit of Juniper.—This spirit has the same warm carminative virtues, with the addition of a diuretic quality. For Juniper, vide Ol. Essential.

SPIRITUS PULEGII, MENTHÆ PIPERITIDIS,
ET SATIVÆ.

The Spirit of Pennyroyal, Pepper and Spear Mint, are carminative, stomachic, and antispasmodic. Vide their respective waters, and essential oils.

SPIRITUS RAPHANI COMPOSITUS.

Compound Spirit of Horseradish is serviceable in phlegmatic constitutions ; it is stimulating, diuretic, and antiscorbutic.

Rapbanus Rusticanus, or horse-radish, is a perennial plant, with long large leaves, indented at the edges ; it is cultivated in the gardens, both for medicinal and culinary uses, but rarely perfects its seeds, it is therefore propagated from transverse cuttings of the roots. The root only is used, which has a penetrating pungency, both in taste and smell. An infusion of it with bruised mustard seed, either in wine or boiling water, acts as a stimulant and diuretic, and is often prescribed, with success, against dropical and paralytic complaints, and chronic rheumatisms. Bergius advises it to be swallowed in small pieces, to the quantity of a table-spoonful every morning for a month, in the gout, and disorders here mentioned. Thus taken, like unbruised mustard seed, it gradually lets loose the volatile parts, and stimulates without producing inflammation. It is also an antiscorbutic.

SPIRITUS RORISMARINI.

Spirit of Rosemary is chiefly used as a perfume, but is sometimes ordered in doses, from 1 to 2 dr. in nervous and spasmodic complaints. It is the solvent in the *linimentum saponis*. For Rosemary, vide Ol. Essen.

SPIRITUS LAVENDULÆ.

Spirit of Lavender is also of use, both as a perfume and a medicine, and is prescribed in the same doses, and on the like occasions with rosemary. For Spiritus Lavendulæ Compositus, vide Tinct. Lavendul. Compos.

DECOCTA.

Decoctions and Infusions.—Water extracts the active principles of the following preparations, and heat quickens, and in some cases, increases its action; but it is apt to dissipate the finer parts of some subjects, unless performed in covered vessels. Dried vegetables in general are allowed to yield more of their virtues, than those that are fresh. Water, by decoction, will extract also the gelatinous parts of animal substances, and will take up a portion of the calcined calcareous earths. Water, when cold, dissolves a certain quantity of salts; if heated it takes up more, which surplus separates as the liquor cools, and when quite cold it retains no more than it would do before the application of heat. It unites with gummy substances until it is deprived of fluidity, readily extracts the gummy and saline parts of vegetables, and, in some cases, partakes of the resinous and oily principles, particularly when they are intimately connected with the former.

DECOCTUM CORNU CERVI.

Decoction of Hartshorn has an absorbent, and rather an astringent quality; it is therefore generally ordered as a common drink in fevers attended with fluxes. Calcined hartshorn is not preferable to the calx of any kind of bone, except that the former is cleaner and whiter. Vide Cornu Cervi Ustum.

DECOCTUM CINCHONÆ.

Decoction of Cinchona, or Peruvian Bark.—Although Bergius prefers the infusion of bark to the decoction, practice has proved, in this country, that neither of those

preparations can be depended upon, in the cure of obstinate intermittents, or periodical complaints, petechial fevers, gangrenes, and other vehement disorders. The present mode of boiling this useful drug, both as to time and the covered vessel, is equally efficacious with former directions, and more conveniently adapted to weak stomachs, and in slight cases where tonics are required; otherwise, it ought only to be considered as a vehicle to more substantial forms. It should be taken in the turbid state, the resinous part being but partially suspended in an aqueous menstruum. The dose is to be suited to the occasion, and may be increased from 1 to 4oz. repeatedly. Vide Extractum Cinchonæ.

DECOCTUM PRO ENEMATE.

Decoction for a clyster.—This decoction is generally preferred as a vehicle to more active medicines, in the quantity of 10 or 12oz. for which purpose warm water or thin gruel may be made substitutes.

The *Malva*, or *Common Mallow*, is a perennial plant, with roundish notched leaves, set alternately on pedicles; bell-shaped monopetalous flowers, of a light purple, or white colour, with deeper stripes.

Both leaves and flowers are in use, are of the emollient kind, and employed in clysters and fomentations. They are frequently ordered in infusion or tea, sweetened with honey, in gravelly and lithontriptic disorders. For the nature of camomile flowers, vide Extract Chamæmeli.

DECOCTUM PRO FOMENTO.

Decoction for a fomentation.—Fomentations are not so much depended upon as formerly, and may do as much harm as good. This is recommended as a warm discutient.

Abroionum, or southernwood, is a shrubby plant, with leaves of a greyish green colour, and finely divided into slender segments; has a strong smell, and a pungent bitter taste. It is used in fomentations only.

Abſinthium Maritimum.—The leaves of sea-wormwood are much smaller than those of the common sort, and have a hoary appearance on both sides—the stalks have the same. It grows wild in the salt marshes, is a strong bitter, and was formerly much employed in medicated ales and wines, as a stomachic, but is now chiefly used in discutient fomentations. The essential oil has been sometimes applied externally to the abdomen, as a vermifuge. Vide Conserva,

Baccæ Lauri.—Bay-berries. These are the produce of the *laurus nobilis*, which flourishes in the southern parts of Europe, yet bears the cold of this climate. They have a bitter aromatic taste, and contain both an unctuous and essential oil. Neither the leaves nor the berries are used internally, but both are sometimes ordered in fomentations and cataplasms.

DECOCTUM HELLEBORI.

Decoction of Hellebore.—This decoction is recommended as a safe and efficacious application in cutaneous foulnesses, such as psores, tinea, &c. but with tender skins it requires to be diluted. It may be used twice a day.

Helleborus albus, or white hellebore, grows wild in Germany. The root, which is the part used, is short, about an inch in thickness, with numerous hanging fibres; is externally brownish—internally white. It has a nauseous acid taste, and when fresh, emits a strong acrimonious juice, too powerful for internal use.

DECOCTUM HORDEI SIMPLEX, ET COMPOSITUM.

Simple and Compound Decoction of Barley.—The former, when carefully prepared, is a grateful nutritive drink in acute diseases; the latter is rather too sweet and mucilaginous, otherwise it would be an useful drink in acid de-fluxions on the throat and trachea, as well as in most pectoral disorders.

Barley, freed from the husk or shell, is called French or Scotch barley. Pearl barley, called so from its pearly whiteness and shape, is formed into small grains, and comes in that state from Holland, all which is worked by mills.

Figs and Raisins are imported from Spain and the Levant, and are the well-known preserved fruits of the fig-tree and the vine.

For Liquorice, vide Extract. Glycyrrhiz.

DECOCTUM SARSAPARILLÆ SIMPLEX, ET COMPOSITUM.

Simple and Compound Decoction of Sarsaparilla.—This root consists of many long strings, about the size of a goose quill, flexible and free from knots. They are covered with a thin brownish coat, under which is a white substance, with a woody pith in the middle. It has a mouldy bitterish taste, but no smell. Sarsaparilla is imported from Spanish America, and is thought by some to be highly efficacious in the cure of lues and scrophula, with, and after a mercurial course: others suppose it has no greater effect than barley water, or any other obdusting liquor taken in large quantities.

Daphne Mezereum, commonly called Mezereon or spurge-olive, is a native of Germany, but is cultivated in most

pleasure gardens. It bears elegant pale purplish or white flowers in clusters, above which appear a few sessile, lance-shaped, tender leaves. The bark of the root is preferred to any other part, yet some confide in the bark of the stem, and the woody part of the root. Dr. Russel joined *sarsaparilla* with *mezereon*, and pronounced it excellent in the cure of nodes, topes, &c. of the venereal kind. He also gave it in a decoction, with equal success, without the *sarsaparilla*, in the proportion of $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of *Cort. Rad. Mezer.* in 6 pints of water, to be boiled down to four; adding at the latter end $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of *Rad. Glycyrrhiz. incis.* half a pint of which was given 3 or 4 times a day.

For the rest of the ingredients, vide *Ol. Sassafras. Extract. Glycyrrhiz. and Tinct. Guaiac.*

Both the simple and compound decoction of *sarsaparilla*, are generally ordered in the quantity of half a pint 3 or 4 times a day. The famous *Lisbon diet drink* is said to be the same sort of preparation with the latter, excepting the absurd addition of crude antimony.

DECOCTUM ULMI.

Decoction of Elm.—This preparation is given from the quantity of a pint and an half to a quart daily, towards the relief of leprous and other cutaneous disorders.

The *Ulmus Campestris*, or elm, is a tall tree, commonly known; its outward bark is brown, rough, and brittle, the inner bark is white, smooth, and tough, and free from any particular taste or smell. The decoction is slimy and mucilaginous, and perhaps simply emollient, therefore not wholly to be depended upon.

MUCILAGINES ET GUMMI.

Mucilages and Gums are glutinous vegetable substances, soluble in water. Gums are most tenacious, and naturally exude from the plant. Mucilages are separated by art; both are used to correct acrimony and allay irritation. The three particularly noticed in the London Pharmacopœia, are those of *Amylum*, *Gummi Arabicum*, and *Semen Cydonii Mali*, to which is added in the last edition of the Pharm. the more tenacious one of *Gummi Tragacanthæ*.—The first is beneficial by way of clyster or otherwise, with a proper proportion of Tinct. Opii. in obstinate diarrheas, dysenteries, and tenesmus; the second serves as an useful medium in compounding emulsions, linctusses, troches, &c. and is often dissolved in barley water, and given to correct acrimony, and to sheathe the urine and its passages, in strangury, disury, &c. the third, sweetened with syr. mori, with a moderate addition of borax, composes an efficacious remedy against apthous and ulcerous complaints of the mouth and fauces; vide Borax. The last is used for the same purposes as the second.

The *Malum*, or *Apple* of the quince, yields an austere acid juice; the *Marmalade* is a pleasant astringent, is esteemed a preservative against sea scurvy, and covers well the rough bitter taste of the Peruvian bark.

INFUSA.

Infusions.—The gummy and saline parts of vegetables are readily extracted by a watery menstruum, and the resinous and oily principles, by being so intimately blended

with the former, are in great part taken up with them. In proof of which, we find that the whole substance of a gum-resin is soluble in water; also, that by an artificial mixture of gummy and saline matter, the pure essential oil and odorous resins, when separated from the other principles, may be made soluble in water.

Most vegetables, when moderately and newly dried, will yield their virtues more freely than when fresh, and such only are necessarily infused in their recent state as are liable to receive injury by drying. It is further remarked, that hot water does not take up more than cold, provided the latter be allowed a longer time to infuse.

INFUSUM GENTIANÆ COMPOSITUM.

Compound Infusion of Gentian.—This preparation is a light pleasant bitter, it strengthens the stomach and restores the appetite; but when flatulency prevails, should be joined with about an eighth part of the Tinct. Cardamom. or some other carminative. The dose of this infusion is a common wine glass full twice a day. For Gentian, vide Extract. Gentian.

INFUSUM ROSÆ.

Infusion of the Rose.—This infusion acts as a light astringent, and helps to restrain hæmorrhagy. In the latter case it may be given as freely as the stomach and bowels can bear, in the quantity of 2oz. or more, at a time. It is sometimes joined with Decoct. Cort. Peruv. and a few gtt. of Tinct. Opii. The former infusion called Tinct. Rosarum. is more pleasantly acidulated with the undiluted acid of vitriol. This preparation should not be made in a glazed vessel, the acid tending to corrode its covering.

INFUSUM SENNÆ SIMPLEX, ET TARTARISATUM.

Simple and Tartarised Infusion of Senna.—There are about 3 dr. of Senna to 4 oz. of water in each of these preparations, which quantity may serve for two gentle doses. That with the crystals of tartar is least apt to occasion gripings. The first is frequently joined with a dr. or two of neutral purging salt, which also tends to correct the griping quality. Vide Extract. et Tinct. Sennæ.

Zingiber, or ginger, is a hot pungent root brought from the East and West Indies. It is a warm stimulant, and of use in a weak tone of the stomach and bowels, and in languid habits—may be given from 3 to 20gr. It is commonly used to correct purgative medicines, &c. and enters several compositions.

Coriandrum.—Coriander is an umbelliferous annual plant, a native of Italy, and cultivated in England. It produces spherical seeds, which are the parts in use; they are carminative, and are said to be particularly corrective of the odour, taste, and griping quality of Senna.

Tartarum.—Tartar is a saline concrete thrown off from wines, after fermentation, to the sides and bottoms of the containing vessels. There are two kinds, the white and the red, the former is generally most pure in its natural state. It requires ten or twelve times its weight of water for solution, but must be assisted by a boiling heat, on the declension of which it immediately shoots into crystals; with twenty times its weight of water boiling, it admits of filtration before it shoots. If the filtered solution be continued boiling, the salt rises to the surface in thick pellicles, which are repeatedly skimmed off with a perforated wooden skimmer, and form what is called *Gre-*

mor Tartari, or cream of tartar. This has the general properties of an acid, yet tartar is absolutely a neutral salt, composed of vegetable alkali, supersaturated with vegetable acid. Much trouble and great accommodations are necessary in this process, we are, therefore, chiefly supplied with these articles by the refiners and traders in Holland and France.

Purified, or crystals of tartar, is gently aperient and cooling, from $\frac{1}{2}$ dr. to 1, 2, or 3 dr. prove laxative—more, moderately purgative; but its acid quality is too prevalent for tender bowels to bear in the larger quantities. It is frequently given with jalap, duly corrected with ginger, as a hydragogue.

AQUA CALCIS.

Lime Water.—If the solution be exposed to the air, either during the preparation or afterwards, repeated crusts or pellicles will form on the surface of the water, the successive precipitations of which are caused by the absorption of the aerial acid from the atmospherical air, which renders them mild and insoluble. The fermentation arising in the compound preparations of lime water, is found to precipitate the lime in its fluid state—therefore they receive but little benefit from its causticity.

Lime water has been given in repeated draughts from 6oz. up to a pint, or more, in a day, with or without a fourth or fifth part of milk, against leucorrhœas, diabetes, and acidities. It is sometimes applied as a wash to foul ulcers, and by injection for the relief of the fluor albus, and other preternatural discharges.

VINA MEDICATA.

121

ACETUM SCILLÆ.

Vinegar of Squills.—It will be proper to add the spirit before the vinegar is poured off from the fœces, by which means the purification is rendered perfect without second trouble. It is a powerful stimulant, and an attenuant of tough viscid phlegm, relieves the asthma, and proves diuretic in hydropic and other complaints, and may be given from 20 to 60gtt. or more, repeatedly, in an aromatic water, or with Lac. Ammoniacum. Vide Scillæ Exsiccatio.

VINA MEDICATA.

Medicated Wines.—The constituent principles of wine, are water, alcohol, a peculiar acid, tartar, and an astringent gum-resinous substance, in which the colour of the red wines is lodged. Vinous liquors being a compound of water and inflammable spirit, will take up such parts of vegetable and animal matter as are soluble in those liquors; but the viscous substance with which some of them abound, renders them less powerful menstrua than pure mixtures of water and spirit. A subtle acid also restrains their action on some vegetable and animal subjects, but it enables them to dissolve the active parts of metallic bodies; as in steel, antimony, lead, &c. A twentieth part of proof spirit at least should be added to all medicated wines when strained off, to prevent fermentation, and they should be kept in glass bottles well corked.

VINUM ALOES.

Wine of Aloes.—This is an improvement of the *Tinctura Sacra*, and is an excellent warm aperient, or purgative, in

phlegmatic, paralytic, or apoplectic cases. The dose is, from 6dr. to 2oz. A desert or large spoonful, with a dr. or tea-spoonful of Tinct. Lavend. C. taken repeatedly, about noon, or at bed time, has been often beneficial in dyspepsia and cephalalgia. Vide Tinct. Aloes.

VINUM ANTIMONII.

Antimonial Wine.—This preparation was formerly made with the Crocus Antimonii, but the Vitrum, or glass, is now preferred. From 10 to 50gtt. it proves diaphoretic and alterative, in larger doses diuretic and cathartic, with or without a fourth part, or more, of Tinct. Opii, and made into a draught, with mint water and spirit of cinnamon, it is an excellent diaphoretic in painful and inflammatory symptoms; 3 or 4 dr. of the wine are strongly emetic in most habits. It is used in fevers and rheumatism in the smaller doses, and occasionally in the large quantities, for the relief of maniacal and apoplectic disorders.

VINUM ANTIMONII TARTARISATI.

Wine of Tartarised Antimony is used on the same occasions with the foregoing, in doses, from 20 to 40 gtt. or a tea-spoonful, and from a dr. to 2 dr. as an emetic.

VINUM FERRI.

Wine of Iron.—This simple composition is, in some measure, preferable to the *Vinum Chalybeatum* of the former Pharmacopœia, the cinnamon of which, by its astringent matter uniting with a part of the iron, throws down an inky precipitate, and probably changes the properties of the separated substances. This is an excellent remedy in chlorotic cases, and in debilitated phlegmatic constitutions.

tions, but should be cautiously administered in habits of a contrary nature. The dose is from 1dr. to $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. twice a day, in a light bark or bitter infusion.

VINUM IPECACUANHÆ.

Ipecacuanha Wine.—This preparation is a safe, pleasant emetic, in doses from 2dr. to an ounce and a half, and is often given as a gentle diaphoretic, in doses, from 20 to 40gtt. with a fourth part, or more, of Tinct. Opii.

Ipecacuanha Root is brought from Spanish America; there are three sorts of it vended by the druggists, the ash-coloured, or Peruvian, the brown from Brazil, and the white, or bastard sort, which is a kind of apocynum, or dog's bane. The leading marks of the first are brittleness, deep wrinkles, a bitterish taste, and a greyish ash-colour.

VINUM RHABARBARI.

Wine of Rhubarb.—The rhubarb wine is excellent in cholics, arising from a redundancy of acid viscid phlegm, and relieves and strengthens the intestines in diarrheas arising from similar causes. The dose from $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. to 1oz. or more.

The best *Root of Rhubarb* is brought from Turkey and Russia in light round pieces, with a hole in the middle of each; it is externally yellow, and internally variegated with reddish and yellow streaks. An inferior sort, and of a more purgative quality, is imported from the East Indies, in long, flinty, firm pieces.—The first kind powdered may be taken as a purge, in doses from 1scr. to 1dr. the latter from 10 to 30gr. Chewing it is the best mode of evading the binding quality.

TINCTURÆ.

Tinctures.—The word Tincture is more particularly applicable to the extraction of colour, but is generally understood in a medical sense to signify the acquirement of the essential parts of vegetable and other substances, by means of a suitable menstruum; and the appellation is here rather arbitrarily confined to spirituous preparations. The essential oils and resins of vegetables are wholly soluble in rectified spirit of wine. Water has equal effect on the gummy mucilaginous and saline parts, and proof spirit is nearly adapted to the whole.

In some cases it has been found necessary to add water to the latter, and it is possible for the menstruum to be so proportioned as to take up the whole of the soluble parts of most vegetable subjects. It may be observed, that the addition of fixed alkali does not assist the solvent power of a menstruum, and that most of the tinctures are exhibited in suitable draughts or mixtures. By the New Nomenclature, Tinctures made with Spirit of Wine are named Alcohols.

TINCTURA ALOES.

Tincture of Aloes. N. N. *Alcohol Alës*, is a mild preparation, and may be taken in the same mode and dose as the Vinum Aloes.

Aloes is the inspissated juice of a plant of the same name, which has a nauseous bitter taste, and a warm purgative quality. There are three sorts in use, the Socotrine, the Hepatic, and the Caballine, or Horse Aloës.

The *Socotrine*, which comes to us wrapped in skins, is in general preferred to the rest, and takes its distinctive name from Socotora, an island in the Indian Ocean; this, and the *Hepatic* which is brought in gourd shells from the island of Barbadoes, are most suitable to the human frame. The *Socotrine* is a friable substance, has a glossy surface, is of a bright yellow colour when powdered, and yields a slight aromatic flavour.

The *Hepatic* is of a dark colour, more compact and dry, has a stronger smell and taste, and is more disagreeable to the palate.

The *Socotrine* contains more gummy substance than the *Hepatic*, is therefore liable to act with greater irritation, and is more apt to purge.

Aloes, in doses of a few grs. is occasionally mixed into pills, with a third or equal part of some saponaceous or resolvent body, such as Extract. *Gentian.* and *Glycyrhiz.* *sapo albus*, or the like, and is seldom given in large doses, or to hot bilious habits. It is a slow but sure working purge, and is generally taken at bed time, seldom operating until the next day. *Aloes* operates particularly upon the rectum; its preparations are, on that account, sometimes employed in the larger doses, to produce the bleeding piles, when they have been suddenly and injuriously suppressed.

TINCTURA ALOES COMPOSITA.

Compound Tincture of Aloes is an improvement of the antient *Elixir proprietatis*. It is a warm stimulant, aperient, and emmenagogue. The dose is a tea-spoonful, or more, two or three times a day, in a cup of pennyroyal tea.

TINCTURA ASÆ FOETIDÆ.

Tincture of Asa-fetida.—The tincture being made with rectified spirit, contains little more than the resinous part; on which account it is perfectly clear, but it is far from being possessed of equal powers with the real substance, or an aqueous solution of it. It is commonly given, from half a dr. to a dr. or more, repeatedly, in some suitable draught or vehicle.

Asa-fetida is a strong smelling concrete juice, or gum-resin, exuded from the root of a large umbelliferous plant that grows in Persia. It has an acrid taste and smell like garlic, and consists of about two thirds gummy matter, and one-third pure resin; it is therefore more soluble in an aqueous than a spirituous menstruum.

It is an excellent medicine in all spasmodic and convulsive complaints, particularly in hysteric and hypochondriac affections, and the nervous asthma; and may be administered in the form of pills, a watery solution, or tincture. From 1 to 2dr. of the substance, dissolved in 4 or 6oz. of distilled water, have been often administered with success, by way of clyster, in strong convulsions. The dose in substance may be from 10 to 20gr. or more, repeatedly.

TINCTURA BALSAMI TOLUTANI.

Tincture of Balsam of Tolu.—This tincture is given in the quantity of a tea-spoonful, or two, in the same complaints with that of Peru. It possesses all the virtues of the balsam; and, mixed with the simple syrup, it forms a syrup, far preferable in virtue and effect to that which is made from the aqueous decoction. Care should be taken that the tincture be made with a pure spirit, otherwise it will yield a nauseous flavour.

Balsamum Tolutanum flows from a sort of pine tree, which grows in the northern part of South America, and is brought to us in small gourd shells. It has a soft aromatic resinous taste, and a very pleasant fragrant smell. It wholly dissolves in rectified spirit of wine, but yields little or none of its virtues to water, and is given in substance from 5 to 20grs. or more, after the same manner, and for the same complaints as the balsam of Per. Vide the Syrup.

TINCTURA BALSAMI PERUVIANI.

Tincture of Balsam of Peru.—This tincture takes up the whole of the balsam, and may be given in the quantity of a tea-spoonful, or two, at a dose.

Balsamum Peruvianum is said to be a watery extract from an odoriferous tree, growing in Peru. It has a warm sub-acrid aromatic flavour, and a fragrant smell—is a strengthening attenuating medicine, and is prescribed in dyspepsy, spasm, &c. and in cold debilitated habits—also in gleets and weaknesses. The dose is from 6 to 30gr. repeatedly, mixed into a draught with egg, sugar, or honey.

TINCTURA BENZOES COMPOSITA.

Compound Tincture of Benjamin.—This composition is a just reform of the famous *Turlington's Balsam*, and is much used, externally, to fresh wounds and cold tumours—internally it is given up to a dr. or more, repeatedly, in the form of an emulsion, mixed up with egg or honey, against spasmodic affections of the stomach and bowels; and, united with sugar, or gum mucilage, it abates tickling coughs, and pectoral complaints, when free from inflammatory symptoms. For Benzoin and Storax, vide *Flor. Benzoës* and *Styracis Purificatio*.

TINCTURA CANTHARIDIS.

Tincture of the Spanish Fly.—This tincture is given as a powerful stimulant and diuretic, and is much recommended in the dry leprosy, and other cutaneous disorders, also in some habits for the relief of paralytic complaints. From 10 to 40gtt. have been taken, two or three times a day, in a cup of mucilaginous drink, without occasioning painful symptoms; whereas, many have not been able to bear more than a slight dose or two, without producing strangury, and otherwise disordering the system. It is therefore necessary to begin with a small dose, and gradually to increase it, according to its effect; also to desist giving it on the approach of heat of urine, or painful irritation in the urinary passages. Such symptoms, if attended to at first, may be easily removed by soft demulcent and mucilaginous liquors, and are not likely to prevent a future use of the medicine.

Cantharides are insects of a greenish colour, intermixed with a blue and gold, and are commonly found on the leaves of trees and shrubs in Spain, France, and Italy. They are fraught with a peculiar acrid substance, by means of which, when applied to the skin in the customary form of a plaister, or ointment, they inflame, excoriate, and blister. The Spanish Fly has been frequently given in doses of a gr. or two, joined with three or four times the quantity of camphor, in cold phlegmatic habits, for the relief of the complaints mentioned under this article; but the tincture is esteemed the safest preparation for internal use.

TINCTURA CARDAMOMI.

Tincture of Cardamom.—The less cardamom seeds are the produce of a plant, with reed-like stalks, which grows in

the East Indies; they are triangular, and contained in hulks of the same shape, in which their virtues are well preserved. The *seeds* are of a brown colour without, white within, and have a pleasant aromatic warm flavour, which is chiefly extracted in this preparation. They are a warm cordial stomachic, and may be taken in powder, from 5 to 10gr. The dose of the tincture is from 1 to 3dr. and both are frequently employed as correctors to medicines of the cold aperient class.

TINCTURA CARDAMOMI COMPOSITA.

Compound Tincture of Cardamom.—This is also a warm stomachic tincture, and is often ordered by itself, or in stomach draughts, and sometimes up to $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. or more, joined with *Æther.* and *Tinct. Opii.* against gouty and other spasmodic affections of the stomach and præcordia. The quantity of raisins diminishes the power of the spices in too great degree.

TINCTURA CASCARILLÆ.

Tincture of Cascarilla.—This tincture is well fraught with the active power of the bark itself, and may answer its purposes in most cases. The dose is from 1 to 3dr. repeatedly, in some convenient draught or mixture. For the nature of the bark, vide *Extract. Cascarillæ.*

TINCTURA CASTOREI.

Tincture of Castor.—*Castor* is a strong smelling fatty substance, taken from sacculi, which are situated near the rectum of the beaver, an amphibious animal, that inhabits the northern parts of Europe and America. This drug has an acrid bitter taste, and foetid smell, and is

compounded of an earthy matter, a gum-refin, a volatile spirit, and a fragrant oil.

Castor is a warm nervine anti-hysterical medicine, and may be taken, in powder, from 10 to 20gr. repeatedly. The dose of the tincture is from a scr. to a dr.

The Edinburgh College gives a far preferable composition from the addition of the asafœtida, but more immediately from the change of menstruum, viz. take of Russia castor 1 oz. asafœtida $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. vinous spirit of sal ammoniac 1 pint—digest for six days.

The Spiritus Salis Ammodiaci Vinosus, is a solution of the volatile salt in spirit of wine, and of the same nature with the spiritus ammoniæ of the London Pharmacopœia.

TINCTURA CATECHU.

Tincture of Catechu.—One or two dr. of this tincture may be taken in red wine, or some proper vehicle, in obstinate purgings, and in most cases where mild astringents are proper. The cinnamon is a profitable addition, it warms the stomach and increases the astringency.

Catechu is the Indian name for what is erroneously called japan earth. It is an inspissated juice, produced from a tree of the Mimosa kind, which grows in the province of Bahar, in the East Indies. It is of a reddish brown colour, and has an astringent, with rather a sweetish taste; it wholly dissolves in water, and nearly so in rectified spirit of wine—leaving little more than the impurities. It is a mild sheathing astringent in obstinate diarrheas and dysenteries; if taken in the form of troches, it blunts the acrid rheum of catarrhal defluxions, and sheathes ulcerations in the mouth and fauces. The dose, in powder, is from 10 to 60gr.

TINCTURA CINNAMOMI.

Tincture of Cinnamon is a warm astringent, and is particularly useful in obstinate diarrheas and excessive vomitings, when medicines of that class are proper. The dose from 1 to 3dr. The tincture partakes both of the restraining and aromatic virtues, which is not the case with the Aq. Cinnam. q. v.

TINCTURA CINNAMOMI COMPOSITA.

Compound Tincture of Cinnamon.—This tincture is a warm carminative and astringent, more powerful than the former, and better suited to cold debilitated habits. It is of use in the like complaints, and the dose is the same.

TINCTURA COLOMBÆ.

Tincture of Colomba.—One or two dr. of this tincture may be given for a dose, repeatedly.

Colomba.—The root is brought to us from the East Indies, and is the part in use. It comes in roundish pieces, which are covered with a rough brown bark, and, when cut transversely, exhibit a large central disk, with brown streaks, and yellow points. It is a good stomachic bitter, and has a strong antiseptic quality—softens on chewing, and tinges the saliva with a slight yellow hue. This root is considered in the Eastern parts as an excellent remedy in bilious complaints, particularly in the cholera morbus, having first cleansed the stomach and bowels with thin small liquids; and, as it does not belong to the class of heating bitters, it may be used in hectic cases: it is also particularly serviceable in sinkings at the pit of the stomach, and habitual vomitings. The powder is generally preferred to the tincture, and is given repeatedly, from

10 to 30gr. and, in acute bilious cases, should be joined with equal parts of vitriolated kali. Vide Percival's Essays, vol. ii.

TINCTURA CORTICIS AURANTII.

Tincture of Orange Peel.—The outer rind of Seville orange contains, in little cells, a strong essential oil, and yields a grateful aromatic bitter, both which qualities are thus extracted. It is carminative—strengthens the tone of the stomach—and is well calculated for cold phlegmatic habits. The dose of the tincture is a tea-spoonful, or two, twice a day, in some fit vehicle.

TINCTURA CORTICIS PERUVIANI, VEL CINCHONÆ.

Tincture of Cinchona, or Peruvian Bark.—This tincture is generally added to the decoction, or some other vehicle. It is often joined with the mild, or volatile saline draught in remittent fevers, as a preparative to the bark. The dose is from 1 to 2 or 3dr. repeatedly. The last edition of the Ph. Lond. orders 6oz. of Cort. vice 4oz.

TINCTURA CINCHONÆ COMPOSITA.

Compound Tincture of Cinchona.—This is the famed medicine, called *Huxham's Tincture of Bark*, which derives no extraordinary qualities from either the saffron or snake-root, except an unpleasant taste and colour. It is given as a stomachic and restorative, in the same dose as the preceding article, and is often ordered to be taken in dyspeptic complaints, with a cup of camomile tea, twice or thrice a day.

A Tincture is also made with Spt. Ammoniaë Compositus, in the proportion of 4oz. to 2lb. called *Tinct. Cinchonæ Ammoniata*. The dose of which is from $\frac{1}{2}$ dr. to 1dr. or more. It is useful in languid habits.

TINCTURA FERRI MURIATI.

Tincture of Muriated Iron.—This is a solution of the metal in the marine acid, dulcified, or rendered milder, by its combination with the rectified spirit. If properly prepared it will be of a yellowish red; when the acid is too prevalent it has a greenish hue, and if the spirit be impregnated with the astringent matter of an oak cask, it takes an inky colour.

This tincture is generally more speedy and certain in its effect than most other preparations of iron—its virtues are the same. From 10 to 60gtt. of it may be taken in water, camomile tea, or decoction of bark, two or three times a day. Vide Ferrum Vitriolatum.

TINCTURA FERRI AMMONIACALIS.

Tincture of Ammoniacal Iron.—This tincture is not equal in strength with the foregoing, consequently should be given oftener, or in a larger dose. It will agree better than the former with stomachs that are subject to spasmodic complaints. The dose may be from 30 to 90 drops. This tincture is made with Ammoniacal Iron 4oz. Proof Spirit 1 pint.

TINCTURA GALBANI.

Tincture of Galbanum.—This solution is given up to a dr. or more for a dose, in nervous complaints.

Galbanum is the semi-pellucid, tenacious, concrete, gum-refinous juice, of an umbelliferous African plant. It is brought to us in pale coloured soft masses, composed of clear whitish tears, intermixed with the stalks of the plant, which by time turn brown. It has a strong disagreeable smell, and a warm bitterish taste; and its best solvent is a mixture of two parts spirit of wine, and one of water. It is an ingredient in the gum pill, and the gum plaister, and is recommended as a warm antispasmodic against nervous and hysteric disorders, asthma, and obstruction of the menses. Dissolved in vinegar, it has been successfully employed against indolent tumours, and, united with common plaister, it promotes suppuration.

TINCTURA GENTIANÆ COMPOSITA.

Compound Tincture of Gentian.—This is an elegant bitter, and may serve to strengthen the stomach and help digestion. It answers best as a spirituous addition to the watery infusion, which is requisite to some habits. The dose is from 1 to 3 dr. twice a day. Vide Infus. Gent. Comp.

TINCTURA GUAIACI.

Tincture of Guaiacum is a warm stimulating diaphoretic medicine, and is much used in the wandering gout and chronic rheumatism, when properly combined with some aqueous mixture, by means of honey, sugar, egg, or gum-mucilage. The dose is a tea-spoonful or two twice or thrice in twenty-four hours. The Edinburgh Elixir Guaiacinum has equal efficacy, and is better adapted to weak and irritable stomachs. It is prepared with 1 lb. of the gum, 3 dr. of balsam of Peru, and 2½ lb. of rectified spirit of wine, and may be given from 1 to 3 dr. morning and evening, in milk, or any other convenient vehicle.

Gum Guaiacum abounds much in resin, and is obtained by incisions made in the trunk of a tree, called Guaiacum, or Lignum Vitæ. It is friable, of a dusky greenish colour, and has an acrid pungent taste—it is chiefly brought from the West Indies. A decoction of the wood and bark was formerly much confided in, as an alterative, and a cure for the lues venerea, and scorbutic rheumatisms; also in cutaneous foulnesses, or herpetic diseases. The substance is given from 6 to 20gr. but the larger dose is apt to purge briskly. Dr. Cullen prefers a solution with equal parts of sugar and gum arabic in distilled water; apprehending mischief from the solution in spirits.

TINCTURA HELLEBORI NIGRI.

Tincture of Black Hellebore.—The Extract is milder than the powder; but the tincture is generally preferred to either, and is given as an emmenagogue, in the quantity of a tea-spoonful, or more, with a cup of pennyroyal tea, two or three times a day. It is best suited to sanguine constitutions. Vide Extract. Helleb. N.

TINCTURA JALAPII.

Tincture of Jalap.—The spirit takes up all the resinous part, and but little of the gummy. It is given with syrup, and is frequently added to purgative draughts to quicken their operation, in the quantity of 2 or 3dr. Vide Extr. Jalap.

TINCTURA LAVENDULÆ COMPOSITA.

Compound Tincture or Spirit of Lavender.—This tincture is a warm stimulating aromatic, and is much used in languors, head-aches, vertigoes, and paralytic affections of

the tongue. It is given in doses from 30gtt. to 2dr, upon a lump of sugar, or in mixture.

The *Flowers of Rosemary* have the same medicinal quality, and are often used in infusion or tea, for the same complaints.

The *Red Saunders*, which is brought in billets from the East Indies, is of no other use in medicinal preparations, than imparting a fine colour.

TINCTURA MYRRHÆ.

Tincture of Myrrh is seldom used, except as the basis of some officinal composition, or in detergent gargles and lotions. The tincture may be taken from half a dr. to 2dr. for a dose; mixed with a third or fourth part of mel rosæ, it has been often usefully applied to sanious ulcers and carious bones. The combination of the two spirits answers well in this preparation. Vide Alcohol, &c.

Myrrha is the gum-resinous concrete juice of a tree, growing in the Eastern part of Africa, and is imported in brown and reddish yellow coloured tears. It has an aromatic bitter, but rather nauseous taste, and a fragrant smell—warms and strengthens the viscera, attenuates viscid lymph, promotes the secretions, removes uterine obstructions, and resists putrefaction. It is therefore recommended in obstinate intermittents, hectic, and cachectic habits, and in putrid and pestilential fevers. It is given from 10gr. to a dr. or more, in the form of a bolus, or in an aqueous vehicle, after the manner of the lác ammoniacum. Dr. Griffin joined it with 3 or 4gr. of Fer. Vitriolat., in hectic cases.

TINCTURA OPII.

Tincture of Opium.—It has been proved by experiment that white wine does not take up so much strained opium as proof spirit does, by nearly one third, which accounts for the quantity of opium being so much reduced in the present tincture. From 5 to 10 gtt. may be taken as a sedative, and from 10 to 25 gtt. as a narcotic—the latter quantity being reckoned equal in its effect with 1 gr. of solid opium. For further particulars, vide *Opium Purificatum*.

TINCTURA OPII CAMPHORATA.

Camphorated Tincture of Opium.—In this tincture the quantity of each article is so small, that one would suppose its effect to be increased above measure, by a peculiar combination of its contents, half an oz. containing about 1 gr. of opium; it might safely be taken in much larger doses than are generally prescribed, or the proportion of opium might be increased. It is anodyne and diaphoretic, and contributes much to the relief of phthical and tickling coughs. The quantity given to children is from 5 to 20 gtt. to adults from 30 to 60 gtt. or more.

TINCTURA RHABARBARI.

Tincture of Rhubarb.—This is a warm laxative medicine, chiefly given in the cholic, or in griping pains, from weakness in the stomach and bowels. It carries off the offending matter, and at the same time strengthens the tone of the viscera. The dose is from 2 dr. to 1 oz. or more.

TINCTURA RHABARBARI COMPOSITA.

Compound Tincture of Rhubarb.—This is a less spirituous preparation than the former, therefore better adapted to

delicate bowels. It may be taken from 1 to 2 or 3 spoonfuls, according to circumstances. Vide Vinum Rhabarbari.

TINCTURA SABINÆ COMPOSITA.

Compound Tincture of Savin.—The tinctures of castor and myrrh, both which drugs are also considered as emmenagogues, are the solvents of the extract, and form this tincture. The dose is 20 to 40gtt. or more, in a cup of pennyroyal tea. Vide Extract. Sabinæ.

TINCTURA SCILLÆ.

Tincture of Squill.—The least nauseous mode of exhibiting the squill is in the form of a pill, which is generally preferred. This preparation is given, from 20 to 60gtt. or more, repeatedly, according to its effect on the primæ viæ. For its nature and virtues, vide Scillæ præparatio, et Acetum Scillæ.

TINCTURA SENNÆ.

Tincture of Senna.—This preparation is frequently prescribed with the infusion, and serves both to correct the griping quality and quicken its effect. The dose of the tincture is from 2dr. to an oz. Two or three spoonfuls of the following formula is frequently prescribed with success in costive habits, and acts generally without griping. R. Infus: Sennæ. 3 oz. Magnes. Vitriolat. 3 dr. Tinct. Sennæ. 4 dr. M.

TINCTURA SERPENTARIÆ.

Tincture of Snake Root.—The virtues of this root may be extracted, both by a spirituous and an aqueous menstruum. The dose of the tincture is from 1 to 2 dr. or more.

Serpentaria is a species of *Aristoloch*, and is brought from Virginia. The root is a bundle of fibres matted together, and issuing from one common head; it has a warm bitterish taste, and an aromatic smell. It is said to be a famous remedy in America for venomous bites, but is used in this country as a warm cordial diaphoretic, in the decline of slow and epidemic fevers; and, in such cases, is often joined with the bark, either in decoction or substance. The dose in substance 10 to 30 gr. in infusion 1 to 2 dr.

TINCTURA VALERIANÆ.

Tincture of Valerian.—A tea-spoonful or two of this preparation is frequently taken in a cup-full of an infusion of the root, for its relief of nervous languors, sinkings in the præcordia, &c.

Valeriana.—The root of the narrow-leaved valerian, which does not grow higher than two feet, and is to be found on dry heaths, is by far the most powerful sort. This has also matted fibres proceeding from one head; it is of a brownish colour—has a foetid smell, and is warm and subacid to the taste. The powder was formerly much used in epileptic and paralytic affections, in doses, from half a dr. to 2 dr. three or four times a day, but is now chiefly employed as an antispasmodic, and more particularly in the Hemicrania,

TINCTURA VALERIANÆ VOLATILIS.

Volatile Tincture of Valerian.—The volatile spirit is esteemed a preferable menstruum to proof spirit, and adds much to the medical effect. It may be given up to 1 dr. or more, in a cup of the infusion, or of camphor mixture.

TINCTURA ZINGIBERIS.

Tincture of Ginger.—This tincture is chiefly used as a warm corrector and carminative. Vide Syr. Zingiberis.

MISTURÆ.

Mixtures.—This term is rather indefinite, and strictly taken includes every kind of compound, but is here meant to comprehend juleps, emulsions, solutions, and other preparations of the extemporaneous kind.

MISTURA CAMPHORATA.

Camphorated Mixture.—Half a tea-cup full, or more, of this mixture, or a spoonful or two of the camphorated emulsion, which is a more effectual preparation, and is composed of camphor 20gr. almonds 4 in number, a little syrup, or sugar, and 6 oz. of distilled water, may be taken now and then in nervous affections, and fevers of the low kind. A tea-spoonful of the Tinct. Lavend. C. is frequently added to a dose of the mixture.

Campher is a solid concrete, or volatile essential oil, obtained from a large tree of the laurus kind, which grows in Sumatra, and other parts of the East Indies. This sort of concrete is also to be procured in small quantities from other vegetables, by distillation. It is a cordial, stimulating diuretic, diaphoretic, and antiseptic medicine; and is much prescribed in malignant and low nervous fevers, mania, gout, rheumatism, &c. both in substance and otherwise. The dose from 5 to 20gr. repeatedly. It unites well with myrrh for solution.

MISTURA CRETACEA.

Chalk Mixture.—This mixture is a neat mode of exhibiting chalk, and is much improved by the additional quantity of gum. It is serviceable in acidities of the stomach, and in consequent diarrheas, but is exceptionable in putrescent cases. A slight addition of the spirit of cinnamon takes off the earthy taste, and renders it much more agreeable. From two to four spoonfuls may be taken at a time, frequently, or now and then, according to the necessity of the case. The latest edition of the Ph. Lond. orders 1 oz. only of gum to the quart.

In fluxes of a putrescent nature, catechu, or amyllum, are far preferable to creta.

MISTURA MOSCHATA.

Musk Mixture.—Some medical writers consider musk as a medicine of no great consequence; but Cullen, Wall, and other men of eminence in the profession, allow it the credit, in its pure state, of being a mild diaphoretic, and a powerful antispasmodic, when given repeatedly, in doses from 10 to 20 gr. or more. The dose of the mixture is two or three large spoonfuls.

Moscha, or Musk, is a strong smelling grumous substance, found in a small bag under the belly of a certain animal, in Muscovy, Bengal, and Tartary. It is brought over in small thin round pods, covered with short brown hairs. True musk is of a rusty dark colour, in small round grains, free from grit, or any foreign matter; and if laid on red hot iron, burns away to a small greyish ash. It consists of volatile odoriferous particles, and gum-resinous earthy parts, intimately mixed.

LAC AMYGDALÆ.

Almond Milk.—This cooling pleasant emulsion obtunds acrimonious bile and urine, and is serviceable in bilious disorders, stranguries, and heat of urine. It is often made the vehicle of gum, neutral salts, manna, &c. A tea-cup-full, or more, may be taken frequently by itself; when otherwise, the dose is to be regulated according to the nature and strength of the solvent.

LAC AMMONIACI.

Ammoniacum Milk.—This solution attenuates tough viscid phlegm, and is chiefly employed to promote expectorations in asthmatic and other disorders of the lungs, with or without a moderate dose of the acetum or oxymel scillæ. The dose of this milky solution is two or three large spoonfuls, now and then. Vide Ammoniaci Purificatio. Asafœtida is also frequently given in this form for the same complaints as asafœtida in substance q. v.

SPIRITUS ÆTHERIS VITRIOLICI COMPOSITUS.

Compound Spirit of Vitriolic Æther.—This mixture is similar to *Hoffman's Mineral Anodyne Liquor*. It is sedative and antispasmodic, and is given in hysteric, arthritic, rheumatic, and febrile complaints, with camphor mixture, the volatile or common saline draught, or some other suitable vehicle. The dose may be from a scr. to a dr. or more, repeatedly.

SPIRITUS AMMONIÆ COMPOSITUS.

Compound Spirit of Ammonia.—This is an extemporaneous preparation of the *salvolatile*. The union of the aromatic oils with the spirit, abates the acrimonious taste of the

volatile, and renders it more agreeable to delicate stomachs. It is a cordial stimulus in fainting fits, and acts as a gentle sudorific. The dose is from a scr. to a tea-spoonful, in an aqueous liquor. The last edition of the Ph. Lond. orders Oil of Clove, vice Oil of Nutmeg.

SPIRITUS AMMONIÆ SUCCINATUS.

Succinated Spirit of Ammonia is commonly called *Eau de Lis*. It is more stimulant than the foregoing, and is chiefly applied to the nostrils in syncope, &c. the dose from 15 to 20gtt. Such stimuli have been given with success in retrocedent gout and eruptions. It is also sometimes united with equal parts of compound spirit of vitriolic æther, and taken in doses from 20 to 40gtt. in hysteric and other convulsive complaints. But care should be taken that the succinated spirit be genuine, a portion of corrosive sublimate being sometimes added to it to improve in whiteness.

SPIRITUS CAMPHORATUS.

Camphorated Spirit.—This spirit is often applied externally, with or without Tinct. Opii, for the relief of sprains and rheumatic pains, and for discussing tumours and inflammations, in a relaxed state of the system.

SYRUP.

Syrups are solutions of sugar in the infusions, decoctions, and juices of vegetables, and should be prepared in such proportions as will preserve them from candying or fermenting. They were formerly considered as medicines of

great importance, but, excepting a few instances particularly noticed, they are chiefly used to form pills, bolusses, and electuaries, or to sweeten draughts and mixtures; a dose of which latter seldom contains more than 1dr. of a syrup similar in its nature to the medicine prescribed.

Syrups from acid juices should be prepared in stone or glass vessels, but by no means in glazed earthen vessels; for the glazing being vitrified lead, is subject to corrosion from acids or subacids, particularly when heated.

SYRUPUS ALTHÆÆ.

Syrup of Marsh-mallow.—This syrup is of a mucilaginous nature, and is used to sweeten emollient infusions and decoctions in nephritic cases. Joined with equal parts of liquid gum-mucilage, it sheaths tickling rheum distilling on the larynx, and may be conveniently added to barley-water, &c. for the relief of strangury.

Althæa, or Marsh-mallow.—This is a soft hoary perennial plant, which grows wild in marshy and moist places. The roots, which are preferable to the leaves, are long, slender, of a pale yellow on the outside, and white within. It is employed in decoction and infusion, with pearl barley and a little liquorice root, against catarrhus defluxions; and, with gum, for the relief of dysury, and nephritic complaints.

The subjects of the following are generally known, or before described.

SYRUPUS CARYOPHILLI RUBRI.

Syrup of Clove Gilliflower.—The principal quality of this syrup is its beautiful red colour.

Syrupus Croci.—Syrup of Saffron is prepared with the vinum croci, therefore affords a pleasant cordial flavour, as well as a beautiful colour.

Syrupus Corticis Aurantii.—Syrup of orange peel is a grateful addition to stomach medicines.

Syrupus Succi Limonis, Mori, Rubi Idæi, et Ribis Nigri.—Syrups of the juice of lemon, mulberry, raspberry, and black currant. These are all pleasant and cooling, and may be used to sweeten diluting liquors, or mixtures, for bilious and inflammable disorders. They are also serviceable to sore mouths and tonsils, in the form of a lam-bative; but for such purposes are necessarily sheathed with the mucilage of gum arabic or quince seed, or with oil of almonds.

Syrupus Papaveris Albi.—Syrup of white poppy is a mild opiate for both children and adults, and will sometimes take effect when opium will not. It may be given to the former from $\frac{1}{2}$ dr. to 1dr. or more, and from 2dr. to 6, to the latter.

Syrupus Papaveris Erratici.—Syrup of wild poppy. This has been esteemed an useful remedy in pectoral diseases, and as a light opiate; but its virtues are very inconsiderable.

Syrupus Rosæ.—Syrup of the damask rose. In the quantity of half a spoonful, or more, proves a gentle laxative to children, and is used to make up electuaries of the opening kind.

Syrupus Spinæ Cervinæ.—Syrup of buckthorn. In doses of one or two spoonfuls, is a nauseous bitter purge; and notwithstanding the attempt to correct its griping with the most powerful spices, it seldom passes without giving much pain. It is commonly mixed with Infus. and Tinct. Sennæ.

Syrupus Tolutanus.—Syrup of balsam of Tolu. This is but slightly impregnated with the odour and flavour of the balsam. Some prefer a syrup made of the tinctures.

Syrupus Violæ.—Syrup of violet has an agreeable flavour. In doses of a tea-spoonful or two, it proves a gentle laxative to infants. It is chiefly used as a test of acids and alkalies.

Syrupus Zingiberis.—Syrup of ginger partakes of a moderate share of the warmth and flavour of this spicy root. It is generally added to some warm mixture, or used as a corrector to medicines of a griping quality.

MELLA MEDICATA.

Medicated Honeys.—The virtues of vegetables extracted by watery liquors, are conveyed to honey by exhaling the aqueous part, until the honey regains its former consistence. Sugar in this kind of process is in general preferred to honey, on account of the latter being more subject to lose its preservative effect by fermentation, and to disagree with many constitutions. Medicated honey also, where vinegar is concerned, called oxymel, should not be heated or boiled in glazed earthen vessels, for the reasons before assigned under the article Syrups.

MEL ROSÆ.

Honey of Roses is frequently added to cooling and detergent gargles, against inflamed and ulcerated throats and fauces.

Mel Scillæ—Honey of squill fits easier upon the stomach than the oxymel of squill, and is given in doses from $\frac{1}{2}$ a dr. to 2 dr.

Oxymel Æruginis.—Oxymel of verdigrease has been much used to cleanse foul ulcers, and keep down fungous flesh. This preparation has been hitherto named *Mel Ægyptiacum*.

Oxymel Colchicina—Oxymel of meadow saffron. The root of the Colchicum has been strongly recommended in this medicinal form, by Dr. Storck, of Vienna, as an excellent remedy for the dropfy; but unfortunately for us, Colehicum, Cicuta, Arsenicum, and other medicines of the poisonous class, do not so well accord with an English as with a German constitution. The dose of this Oxymel is commonly a tea spoonful or two, in a cup of tea, or a draught of distilled water twice a day, and gradually more. If given in greater quantity at first, or too rapidly repeated, it will occasion bloody stools and other bad symptoms—the squill is therefore still preferred in this country.

Oxymel Scillæ.—Oxymel of squill is an useful remedy for humoral asthmas, bad coughs, and disorders of the lungs abounding with viscid tenacious phlegm. The dose as an expectorant is from $\frac{1}{2}$ a dr. to 2dr. joined with cinnamon, or Pimento water; a larger dose generally proves emetic, Vide Acetum Scillæ.

Oxymel Symplex.—Simple oxymel is a cooling pleasant expectorant, and is often added to pectoral linctusses and detergent gargles. Joined with a moderate portion of syrup of white poppy, it is an excellent medicine for a tickling cough. The dose is a tea spoonful or two now and then.—The title of this article is very properly changed to *Mel Acetatum*.

This preparation, with a farrago of herbs boiled in the vinegar, has lately exhibited the strongest proofs of En-

glish credulity; and has been an extraordinary source of wealth to the proprietor.

PULVERES.

Powders.—Those substances which are friable, or will bear to be sufficiently dried without the loss of their virtues, are most proper to receive this form; yet many of either are too nauseous, bulky, tenacious, deliquescent, volatile, or odorous, to be kept, or taken in powder. A few are exceptionable, by being too powerful to admit of an exact division into very small doses; they are therefore necessarily rendered more bulky, by being intimately mixed with others of less efficacy.

PULVIS ALOETICUS, VEL, ALOES CUM CANELLA.

Aloetic Powder.—This composition was formerly named *Hiera Piera*. It is the basis of the vinum aloës, and is used domestically; but is too nauseous to be taken in the form of a powder, or an electuary.

Canella Alba is a quilled bark, thicker than that of cinnamon, and of a whitish colour inclining to a yellow. It is stripped from a tall bay leaved tree that grows in Jamaica and other American islands, and freed from an outward rough rind. It is a warm pungent aromatic, but not of the most agreeable kind, and is chiefly used to correct aloes, and other bitter subjects. Till of late, it has been mistaken for winter's bark.

PULVIS ALOES CUM FERRO.

Aloetic Powder with Iron.—This composition is an improvement of the *Pil. Ecphrast.* of the former Pharmacopœia, in which the decomposition of Ferrum Vitriolatum by the Kali, prevented its being formed into a regular mass, or being kept so.

A dr. of this powder may be made with Syr. Rosæ into 12 pills, of which 2 or 3 are ordered to be taken every, or every other night, as a warm aperient or deobstruent, particularly in chlorotic cases.

PULVIS ALOES CUM GUAIACO.

Aloetic Powder with Guaiacum.—It is also difficult to unite this powder into a pill for keeping. It differs only from the *Pil. Aromat.* of the former Dispensatory, by relinquishing the Balf. Peruv. and may be occasionally formed into a mass for pills with some kind of syrup. It may be given in doses of 10gr. or more, as a warm aperient, for the relief of dyspeptic and spasmodic complaints in the stomach and bowels, attended with costiveness.

PULVIS AROMATICUS.

Aromatic Powder.—This powder is frequently ordered to correct cold flatulent and aperient formulæ. It is also used as a pleasant spicy medicine in weak decayed habits, to warm the stomach and bowels, and strengthen their tone. The dose from 5 to 10gr. or more.

Piper Longum.—This with the album and nigrum are all of the same heating and stimulating quality, but the long pepper is much the strongest; they contain essential oils and fixed resinous and gummy principles, and are brought from the East Indies.

Piper longum is the fruit of a plant growing in that climate, of a cylindrical form, and about an inch and a half in length, with a granulated surface.

PULVIS ASARI COMPOSITUS.

Compound Powder of Asarabacca.—This powder is equally efficacious with the best herb snuff.

Asarum is a low perennial plant, with kidney-shaped leaves in pairs, that rise immediately from the root; it grows spontaneously in France and Italy, and is to be found in some woods in England. It is used only as an errhine,

Marum Syriacum, or Herb-Mastick, is a low shrubby plant, which grows naturally in Spain and the Levant. It has an aromatic taste, and a quick pleasant smell; is chiefly used as an errhine.

Majorana, or Sweet Marjoram, is a species of *Origanum*, a low plant with oval downy leaves set in pairs, and is indigenous in the South of France.

All these plants are cultivated in our gardens; their leaves only are in medical use, and no otherwise than as errhines.

PULVIS E CERUSSA.

Powder of Cerusse.—This is a simple preparation of the *Trochisci Albi Rhafis*, which were also used as cooling astringent collyria for the eyes. Mixed with a quantity of Aq. Rosæ, in the proportion of ʒdr. of the powder, to 6oz. of the water, it makes a pleasant and useful lotion.

Sarcocolla, a gum-resinous concrete, brought from Arabia in small white yellow and red grains, has a bitter sweetish taste. It was long celebrated for a fictitious quality of glueing flesh together, whence its name.

PULVIS E CHELIS CANCRORUM COMPOSITUS.

Compound Powder of Crab's Claws.—The chemical and absorbent properties of crab's claws, coral, or oyster shells, differ scarcely at all from chalk, or any other mild calcareous earth.

Dr. Lewis has observed, that this powder being prepared from animal substance, contains a glutinous quality, which subjects it to concrete in the stomach and bowels. For the rest, vide *Preparat. Simpl.*

A cheap powder made with two parts of prepared oyster-shell and one of chalk, is equally valuable as a medicine, with this costly preparation. Both are chiefly employed as astringents and antacids, in doses from 10 to 30gr. but neither of them are advisable in putrescent habits.

PULVIS CONTRAYERVÆ COMPOSITUS.

Compound Powder of Contrayerva.—The dose of the root itself may be from 10gr. to 30, yet this powder, containing only a sixth part of it, is seldom ordered in greater quantity; whereas if it were not for its astringent and septic quality, it might be safely given up to 2dr. or more. The Crab's Claws, &c. serve chiefly to divide the more powerful ingredient.

Contrayerva is a native of South America and the West Indies. The root is perennial, knotty, and fibrous; abounds with gum-resinous principles, and has a warm, bitterish, aromatic taste. This and serpentary are considered as powerful stimulants and diaphoretics, and are much employed in fevers attended with putrescency or debility; but experience proves, that wine as a stimulant, and peruvian bark as a tonic, have a much more certain effect.

PULVIS E CRETA COMPOSITUS, CUM ET SINE OPIO.

Compound Powder of Chalk, with and without Opium.—These powders are warm strengthening astringents, and are useful against diarrheas that allow of medicines of that cast. That with the opium is sometimes preferable: 1gr. of opium is contained in 43gr. of the powder. The dose of either is from 10 to 30gr.

Tormentilla, or Septfoil, grows wild in woods and wastes. The root is crooked and knotty, of a blackish colour without, and reddish within, and has a rough astringent taste. It is an efficacious astringent, and may be given in powder up to 2 scr.—in decoction, from 2 to 3dr. with a few grains of Cinnamon.

PULVIS IPECACUANHÆ COMPOSITUS.

Compound Powder of Ipecacuanha.—This is the famous Dr. Dover's powder for the rheumatism, and like other powders composed of active ingredients, should be carefully mixed, so as to give each particle an equal degree of strength. It is a powerful sudorific in rheumatism, dropsy, and other disorders. A gr. of opium is contained in about 10gr. and the dose to adults is generally from 6 to 15gr. The Ipecacuanha tends to restrain the narcotic quality of the opium, by directing its effect to the skin. The patient should not take much of liquids soon after taking this powder, as it would be rejected and lose its proper effect.

PULVIS MYRRHÆ COMPOSITUS.

Compound Powder of Myrrh.—This is an improvement of the Troches of Myrrh, which form is unnecessary. It is

an efficacious remedy in uterine obstructions and hysteric cases. The dose is from 15 to 30gr. two or three times a day. Vide Extract. Sabinæ.

PULVIS OPIATUS.

Opiate Powder.—This powder is an instance in which the bulk is increased, for the purpose of more conveniently dividing an active substance into smaller doses; 10gr. of it containing 1gr. of opium. For the dose of opium, vide Opium Purificatum.

PULVIS SCAMMONII COMPOSITUS.

Compound Powder of Scammony.—From 10 to 15gr. of this purgative powder may be taken at a dose.

The Edinburgh recipe is composed of equal parts of Scammony and crystals of tartar, carefully ground into a powder; the latter of which ingredients properly divides and corrects the tenacity of the former. This powder is far less powerful than that of the London Pharmacopœia, but is preferable in many respects.

Scammonium is the gum resinous concrete juice of the root of a species of convolvulus, which grows in Syria and Asiatic Turkey. It is brought over in light, friable, grey, shining lumps, which, when powdered, appear of an ash colour; it has a bitterish subacid taste, and an unpleasant smell, and is a very resinous substance, consequently of a griping quality and irregular in its operation; but it may be rendered much milder and less adhesive, if triturated with sugar, almonds, or some neutral salt. Dose from 3 to 10 gr.

PULVIS SCAMMONII CUM ALOE.

Powder of Scammony with Aloe.—This compound powder is not much used; it is a more active purgative than the foregoing, therefore admits not of so large a dose. From 5 to 10gr. will often purge, even in costive habits.

PULVIS SCAMMONII CUM CALOMELANE.

Powder of Scammony with Calomel.—This is not much dissimilar to the *Pulvis Basilicus*, and is to be given from 8 or 10 to 20gr. at a dose.

PULVIS SENNÆ COMPOSITUS.

Compound Powder of Senna.—In this powder the Scammony is intended to quicken the senna, and the crystals of tartar are meant to divide the tenacious quality of both. It is given as a cathartic, in doses from 1 to 2 scr.

PULVIS TRAGACANTHÆ COMPOSITUS.

Compound Powder of Tragacanth.—This powder is of service in hectic coughs and diarrheas, by sheathing the throat, stomach, and intestines, against thin acrimonious humours. The dose may be from $\frac{1}{2}$ dr. to 2 dr.

Gummi Arabicum.—Gum Arabic is a whitish transparent gum, without either taste or smell. It is exuded from the Egyptian Mimosa, and is brought from Barbary; is a mild ineraffating medicine, and forms an useful sheathing mucilage.

Gummi Tragacantha is the produce of a thorny bush, which grows in the Levant, and is brought to us in twisted shapes, of different sizes and colours. It is much more mucilaginous and tenacious than Gum Arabic; 1dr. of the

former giving equal consistence to a pint of water, with nearly an oz. of the latter.

Amylum, or Starch, is the magistery, or the finer part of wheat, prepared by maceration in fresh parcels of water, and dried. Scheele observes, that 3oz. of wheat will yield 1 oz. and 3dr. of fine starch. It is used as a mild glutinous astringent, in the forms of a mixture, a powder, and a clyster.

TROCHISCI.

Powders made up with gummy or glutinous substances into little cakes or tablets, are called *Troches*, or *Lozenges*. This form is particularly adapted to such medicines as are intended to be dissolved slowly in the mouth, and gradually passed into the stomach; it therefore naturally excludes nauseous substances. The doses of the following are 1 or 2 repeatedly.

Trochisci Amyli.—Troches of Starch were formerly named *Troch. Bechici Albi*.—This composition is a pleasant pectoral, and may be taken at discretion; it is also serviceable in tickling coughs.

Trochisci Glycyrrhizæ.—Troches of Liquorice. This, and the foregoing composition, are chiefly designed to sheathe thin acrimonious humours, and to allay tickling coughs.

Trochisci Cretæ.—Troches of chalk are chiefly used to correct acidities in the stomach, which are the cause of an uneasy sensation, called heart-burn. Chalk and other absorbent earths, when taken freely, are apt to unite with the acid, and form an astringent concrete.

Trochisci Magnesiæ.—Troches of Magnesia are designed for the same purpose as the foregoing, but prove gently laxative; which quality is in proportion to the quantity of acid, and renders them more suitable to costive habits.

Trochisci Nitri.—Troches of Nitre are employed to cool the fauces, and relieve difficulty of swallowing; but are too apt to cause uneasy sensations in the stomach, unless followed by some small diluting liquor.

Trochisci Sulphuris.—Troches of Sulphur. This mode of exhibiting sulphur is not agreeable to all palates; least so to those whose tongues and fauces are extremely irritable.

PILULÆ.

Substances which are disagreeable to the taste or smell, are best suited to the form of a *pill*. Emetics are seldom given in pills, as they are not unlikely to pass the stomach in an undissolved state, and to operate powerfully on the intestines. Gum-resins and inspissated juices may be soft enough to be made into pills without any addition; if otherwise, spirit is preferable to either syrup or conserve. Light powders require syrup or mucilage to make them into pills; metallic preparations, conserve, or extract.

PILULÆ ALOES COMPOSITÆ.

Compound Pills of Aloes.—Aloetic pills are useful laxatives; they are generally prescribed as such in cachexies, hypochondriac disorders, and costiveness arising from an irregular, or an inactive way of life. The purging dose is generally from 12 to 20gr. or more: in less quantity

they will prove laxative only. The last edition of the Ph. Lond. adds 12scr. of Ol. Carui.

PILULÆ ALOES CUM MYRRHA.

Pills of Aloes with Myrrh.—These pills formerly called *Pilulæ Rufi*, are allowed to answer the purpose of laxatives or alteratives, better than most other preparations of the aloetic kind. Two, 3, or 4gr. each, are to be occasionally taken at bed time; the pill with gentian is used in like manner.

PILULÆ GUMMI.

Gum Pills, more lately called *Pilulæ Galbani Compositæ*, or Compound Pills of Galbanum.—This composition is much used in hystERIC, hypochondriac, and other nervous disorders, being occasionally joined with an aloetic. It is given from 10 to 20gr. or more, every night or oftener. For *Galbanum*, vide *Tinct. Galbani*.

Opoponax is the gum-resinous concrete juice of an umbelliferous plant, which grows in the Levant and the East Indies. It is brought to us in tears, or lumps of a reddish-yellow colour, intermixed with specks of white, has a strong smell, and a bitter acrid taste. It is an attenuant, and a deobstruent, and may be taken in doses from 10 to 30gr.

Sagapenum is a concrete, gum-resinous juice, of a brownish-yellow colour without, and a greenish hue within. It has a biting bitterish taste, and a smell resembling that of the leek. This gum-resin is attenuant, deobstruent, and antispasmodic, and is prescribed in the form of pills, in doses from 5 to 20gr.

For Myrrh and Asafoetida, vide the Tinctures.

PILULÆ HYDRARGIRI.

Quicksilver Pills.—This mass is made in much the same proportion of quicksilver to the rest of the ingredients, as the famous Edinburgh Mercurial Pill. Four gr. of quicksilver are contained in 10 of the Pill. Two or 3 pills of about 4gr. each, made out of this mass, may be given once or twice a day, according to the effect required. It is ordered in the new edition of the Lond. Pharm. with 3dr. of Conf. Ros. vice Extr. Glychir. 2dr.

PILULÆ OPII.

Opium Pills.—This composition supersedes the *Pilula e Styrace* of the former Pharmacopœia, and is supposed to answer all its purposes. One gr. of opium is contained in 5gr. For the general dose of opium, vide *Opium Purificatum*.

PILULÆ SCILLÆ.

Squill Pills.—The Squill is the most active part of this preparation, therefore the other ingredients may be proportioned accordingly; 1gr. of the squill being contained in 9 of this pill. The quantity generally given at a dose is from 8 to 15gr. made into two or three common sized pills, and repeated twice or thrice a day, according to its effect on the stomach or bowels. Vide *Scillæ Exsiccatio*.

Sapo Albus.—Soap is composed of a vegetable oil or animal fat, and alkaline lixivium. The pure hard *White Soap*, which is the only sort given internally, is, or ought to be, made with the best olive oil. It is commonly used for forming resinous substances into pills, with a design to render them more soluble in, and miscible with, the juice of the stomach; but gum-mucilage is allowed to

answer the purpose better. Acids should never be used with soap, they decompound it by taking up the alkaline salt from the oil. Soap is here used as an attenuant and a detergent, and has been taken in large quantities with lime-water, as a lithonthriptic, or solvent for the stone.

ELECTUARIA.

ELECTUARIES.

ELECTUARIUM CASSIÆ.

Electuary of Cassia.—This Electuary is compounded of the three following mild ingredients, which seem peculiarly assistant to each other, and form a pleasant laxative. The dose from 1 to 6dr. or more.

Cassia Fistula is a tree growing in the East and West Indies, greatly resembling the walnut tree. The fruit is a slender dark brown pod, a foot or more in length, containing a soft shining black pulp, which has a sweetish taste. The pulp is the medicinal part, but it is too often mixed with the pulp of boiled prunes. It is a very mild laxative, and has frequently been given in the quantity of several drams in costive habits.

Manna is the juice of the round leaved ash which grows in Italy and in Sicily. This concrete juice is of a whitish or pale-yellow colour, and has a sweet, but rather sharp taste. It flows spontaneously, and by incision, from the trunk and branches of the tree. That from Calabria is the best, which is brought to us in oblong, light, friable flakes, of a pale-yellow colour, and rather transparent.

It is a mild pleasant laxative, and is commonly joined with Senna, Rhubarb, or Cathartic Salts; it is also an useful medium for mixing oils with syrup into the form of a lohoc. Manna is much quickened in its operation when united with Cassia, which mixture acts with greater power than either of them separately. The dose of Manna may be from $\frac{1}{2}$ an oz. to 2 oz. in solution.

This drug is also shamefully adulterated.

Tamarindi Fructus.—Tamarinds are the fruit of a large tree growing in the East and West Indies. The pod greatly resembling that of a bean, contains five or six seeds, and a black viscid pulp like that of prunes, but more acid and laxative. It is taken in ptisan, with or without Cassia, and other eccoprotics, and is advantageously given in fevers, to allay heat and thirst.

ELECTUARIUM SCAMMONII.

Electuary of Scammony.—It is a warm brisk purgative, and is sometimes added to the electuaries made with steel and astringent preparations. This composition contains a seventh part of Scammony, and the dose may be from 20 to 30gr. or more. For Scammonium, vide Pulv. Scammon. Comp.

Caryophylli Aromatici.—Cloves, which are the warm correctors of this electuary, are the calices or cups of a flower of a bay-like tree growing in the East Indies, and to the eye resemble short thick nails. They have an agreeable aromatic smell, and a warm biting taste, and abound with essential oil. Both the clove and its oil are stimulating aromatics, and are seldom used except as correctors to officinal compositions. It is probable that the following powder, which is much used in Holland against obsti-

nate agues, receives an additional quality from the cloves. Take of powdered Cinchona and Cream of Tartar, each $\frac{1}{2}$ an oz. powdered cloves in number 20, a dr. and a half of it is given every third or fourth hour. An infusion is also ordered against flatulency, in dyspepsy, and as a vehicle to other medicines, in the proportion of 2dr. of cloves to half a pint of boiling water, in doses of three or four spoonfuls.

CONFECTIONES.

CONFECTIO AROMATICA.

Aromatic Confection is the *Cordial Confection* of the late Pharmacopœia; the dose of which is from 1 to 3 scr. for the purposes of a cordial, antispasmodic, and astringent. It is frequently joined with Tinct. Opii against gouty spasms in the stomach, mixed into a draught with Aq. Ment. Pip. or Mist. Camphor. and forms a warm astringent with the Mist. Cretac. or Mucilag. Amyl.

Zedoaria. Zedoary, the root of a plant that grows in the East Indies.—The root is roundish, compact, and ponderous; ash-coloured without, but white within. *Qual.* A fragrant camphor-like smell; a bitterish aromatic taste. Stomachic and carminative. *Use.* Anorexia, spasmodic colic. *Dose.* In powder, from 5 to 30gr. or an aqueous infusion as tea.

CONFECTIO OPIATA.

Confection of Opium.—This is the warm opiate called *Philonium Londinense*, an imprudent use of which, from

its powerful stimulus may do much harm, if administered in fevers of the bilious or inflammatory kind. 3ogr. contain 1 of opium; from 10 to 3ogr. therefore may be given to ease pain, and check purging, in cold debilitated and phlegmatic habits.

AQUÆ MEDICATÆ.

AQUA ALUMINIS COMPOSITA.

Compound Alum Water is sometimes used as a lotion to dry up ulcers, and cure herpetic eruptions, such as ring-worms, tetters, and similar breakings out.

Aqua Cupri Ammoniaci.—Water of ammoniated copper has been much used as a remedy for specks and films on the cornea, but the quantity of copper taken up is surely too trifling to be of much service. Two or 3gtt. are ordered to be infilled into the eye once or twice a day; but the best mode of applying it is by means of a pencil brush.

Aqua Lithargyri Acetati Composita.—Compound water of acetated Litharge, is the preparation so strongly recommended by M. Goulard. It is much employed externally to remove inflammation, and is certainly an useful discutient. It is objected to by some practitioners, on account of its cold repellent quality, and its saturnine basis, both which undoubtedly may prove injurious if applied indiscriminately. Vide Spirit. Vin. Gallic.

Aqua Zinci Vitriolati cum Camphora. Water of vitriolated Zinc with Camphor.—This lotion is an excellent remedy for scorbutic or phagedænic ulcers; but requires dilution agreeable to the irritability of the parts. The mode of application on the leg is, by moistening a proper

sized piece of soft double linen rag, and laying it over the whole of the fore, and the inflamed part around it, a thin linen compress over that, and over all a Welsh flannel or linen roller carried spirally upwards from the foot.

Properly diluted with distilled water, it is an efficacious lotion for sore eyes, particularly when the inflammation is much abated.

EMPLASTRA.

Plasters are chiefly composed of oily, unctuous, and pulverable substances, united into such a consistence as will remain firm in the cold; soft and pliable in a slight heat; and tenacious when applied to the surface of the human body. Common plaster is made by boiling the calces of lead with oils, and is the basis of most other plasters.

Emplastrum Ammoniaci cum Hydrargyro, et Emplastrum Lithargyri cum Hydrargyro.—Ammoniacum plaster, and Litharge plaster with quicksilver, are esteemed powerful resolvers, and are frequently applied with success to nodes, topes, and indurated glands and tumours, in their early stage.

Emplastrum Cantbaridis. Plaster of Spanish fly.—This is commonly used for drawing blisters; for which purpose the flies ought to be rubbed into a fine powder, and the plaster should neither be spread too thick, nor with too warm a spatula. The powdered Cantharides have been occasionally spread upon the common plaster, and effectually applied.

Emplastrum Cerae.—The Wax plaster, formerly stiled *Empl. Attrahens*, or drawing plaster, has been often ap-

plied with success to irritate tumours, with intent to promote a suppurative heat.

Emplastrum Cumini.—The Cumin plaster is sometimes applied to the region of the stomach as a warm discutient, and to expel flatulency.

Emplastrum Ladani. Ladanium plaster.—This is an elegant stomach plaster, and from its moderate adhesive quality, easily admits of its being taken off to renew the volatile essentials.

Ladanum is a resinous substance which exudes from the leaves of the *Cistus Cretica*. There are two sorts, the best is in dark-coloured masses, of a plaster-like consistence, agreeable in smell, and of a bitterish taste; the other is nearly two-thirds of it sand, is harder than the former, and not so dark coloured.—Ladanum is only used externally.

Thus, or *Frankincense*, is a brittle resin, supposed to be the produce of the Terebinthinate Pine which grows in the island of Cyprus. It is brought in small masses, is of a brownish yellow colour, and variegated in the inside with white specks, has a bitterish acrid taste, and a slight resinous smell. It is at this time only used externally.

Sanguis Draconis. *Dragon's-blood.*—A resinous substance, imported from the East Indies in oval drops of a dark reddish colour, which when powdered, yields a bright crimson. The true dragon's-blood is said to be obtained from the ripe fruit of an arboresecent shrub, called by Rumphius, *Palmijuncus Draco*. This resin is soluble in spirit and oil, but not in water. *Qual.* Astringent and incrassating. *Use.* Hæmorrhage, uterine with alum. Externally, in Empl. *Thuris Comp.* It now gives place to a more efficacious gum-resin, called *Kino*, that by in-

gion exudes from an African tree, called *Pau de Sang*. quod vide.

Emplastrum Lithargyri.—Litharge plaster, commonly called *Diachylon*, is the basis of most other plasters, and when made with pure oil, is not an unpleasant application to simple wounds in the flesh. It serves to soften the part, and to defend it from the air; the stimulus from which penetrating fluid, is a principal source of mischief to all wounds and raw surfaces.

The *Litharge*, or *common plaster*, is often vilely sophisticated, by being made with rancid oil, and mixed up with a large quantity of whiting and hog's lard. The heat should be moderate, and the mixture be constantly stirred, otherwise it is likely to rise suddenly, and flow over the pan into the fire. Great caution is therefore to be observed in boiling this salve, as well for its being properly prepared, as for the safety of the operator.

Emplastrum Lithargyri cum Resina.—Litharge plaster with Resin.—With the addition of one-seventh part resin, the foregoing plaster becomes adhesive, which is used as a retentive to the divided edges of a wound, in order to promote its healing by what is called the first intention, and to confine dressings.

Emplastrum Lithargyri Compositum, vel cum Gummi.—Litharge plaster with gum is warm and stimulating, and is chiefly used as a spur towards the suppuration or discussion of tumours, according as they are circumstanced. Two or three parts of this, with one of blistering plaster, form an useful application to the epigastric region, for the relief of nervous dyspepsy and hysteric flatulencies.

Emplastrum Lithargyri cum Hydrargyro.—For the use of this plaster, vide Empl. Ammon. cum Hydrarg.

Emplastrum Picis Burgundicæ vel Cephalicum.—Plaster of Burgundy Pitch is also reckoned beneficial when applied to the pit of the stomach, against hystERIC flatulency and nervous sinkings, and for diverting erysipelatous and scorbutic humours from the internal parts to the skin; also if laid on the chest, or between the shoulders, for the relief of a phthysical or obstinate cough.

Pix Burgundica is chiefly brought from Saxony. It is said to be either a composition of white resin softened down with oil of turpentine; or common turpentine hardened from drawing off a part of its essential oil by distillation, or by coction. Applied externally, it eases pains.

Emplastrum Saponis.—The Soap plaster is esteemed an efficacious remedy for removing lymphatic tumours; and is supposed to assist the action of the quicksilver plaster in such cases.

Emplastrum Thuris Compositum.—Compound plaster of Frankincense is an improvement of the *Empl. ad Herniam*, and was lately called *Empl. Roborans*.—It receives little or no strengthening quality from the astringent ingredients, and serves chiefly as a soft, close, and adhesive covering.

UNGUENTA, LINIMENTA, ET CERATA.

Ointments, Liniments, and Cerates, differ principally from plasters in their consistence. A plaster reduced by the addition of oil to the consistence of honey, will form an ointment, and by softening it with more oil, becomes a liniment. Cerates have a stiffer consistence than either,

and are thereby rendered more convenient for particular purposes. All these kinds of compositions should be melted down with a gentle heat, and are commonly spread on soft linen rag or lint.

Unguentum Adipis Suillæ. Ointment of hog's lard, formerly *Ungt. Simplex*.—Hog's lard, thus prepared, may be used to soften and heal cracks in the skin, but not when it contains stimulant essential oils, by which it is formed into a *Pomade*.

Unguentum Calcis Hydrargyri Albæ.—Ointment of the White Calx of Quicksilver, formerly *White Precipitate Ointment*, may be cautiously used against cutaneous foulnesses, or scabby eruptions about the head, &c, particularly after the use of tar ointment; but such disorders are seldom to be cured without administering purges, the bark, and alterative medicines, and opening a fontanel. In the cure of long standing complaints of this kind, forge water, or a slight solution of vitriolated iron, has proved efficacious after the part has been properly cleansed and the habit corrected.

Unguentum Cantbaridis. Ointment of the Spanish Fly, in the room of *Ungt. ad Vescicatoria*.—This ointment is intended to keep blisters open, and is equally efficacious with those that are mixed up with the powdered fly.

Unguentum Cerae.—Wax ointment, formerly called *Ungt. Album*, is cooling and emollient, and is useful against excoriations and serpiginous eruptions.

Unguentum Cerussæ.—Ointment of acetated Cerusse, lately called *Ungt Saturninum*, is cooling and desiccative.

Unguentum Elemi Compositum. Compound Ointment of Elemi.—This has been much employed towards promoting the digestion and detersion of wounds.

Gum Elemi is a soft semi transparent resin, and is brought from the East and West Indies, in long roundish cakes. It is scarcely made use of except in the present form.

Unguentum Hellebori Albi.—Ointment of White Hellebore is frequently used for the cure of the itch, and other cutaneous foulnesses; but is too irritating an application for young delicate subjects.

Unguentum Hydrargyri fortius.—The stronger quicksilver ointment is frequently used as an alterative in cutaneous and venereal disorders, by rubbing from 1 scr. to 1 dr. into the legs or thighs, in the course of the lymphatics, every night, or every other night, according to the necessity of the case, and of the constitution; and sometimes a larger quantity to excite a salivation. It is also used to resolve indurated tumours.

Quicksilver, thus introduced into the constitution, has all the good effect of the preparations of that mineral exhibited internally, and is not so likely to injure the tone of the stomach and bowels.

Unguentum Hydrargyri mitius.—The milder quicksilver ointment may be used in cases of less importance, and in greater quantity than the stronger sort. It is much employed in the destruction of pediculi, &c. but should be used very cautiously.—These were formerly stiled *Ung. Cæruleum fortius et mitius*.

Unguentum Hydrargyri Nitrati. Ointment of nitrated Quicksilver.—This is the *Ungt. Citrinum* of the Edinburgh Dispensatory, and is reckoned an excellent detergent of venereal ulcers. It is also successfully applied to sore eye-lids, when inflammation is abated.

Unguentum Picis.—Tar ointment is often applied to the head and other parts, to remove scales and scabby crusts;

the returns are frequently prevented by touching them lightly with white precipitate ointment, or dabbing them with a solution of sublimate water, in the proportion of 8gr. to a pint, or with forge water. Vide *Pix liquida*.

Unguentum Resinæ flavæ, formerly *Basilicum flavum*.—Ointment of yellow-resin differs very little from the Ungt. Elemi.

Unguentum Sambuci. Elder Ointment.—This composition is not much indebted to the elder flowers. It is softening to the skin, and cooling.

Unguentum Spermatis Ceti.—Sperma Ceti ointment, formerly *Linimentum Album*, differs only in consistence from the Ungt. Ceræ.

Sperma Ceti, improperly so called, is a species of fat found in the heads of whales, and purified by boiling with alkaline ley, to an unctuous flaky, snowy white substance, which has no smell, and a butyraceous taste. It is of a healing emollient quality, and is used both externally and internally. It may be mixed with aqueous liquors into an emulsion, by trituration with almonds, the yolk of an egg, or mucilage, and is given inwardly under that form, against coughs and other pectoral disorders.

Unguentum Sulphuris. Sulphur Ointment.—This is a stronger composition than that of the late Pharmacopœia. It is a more certain and safe remedy for the itch than mercury, and has sometimes cured it by partial unction. About 2 or 3oz. at two or three times rubbing on different parts of the body, has sufficed with an adult, touching the most obstinate parts with it afterwards, at the same time assisting its effect with the internal use of sulphur.

Unguentum Tutie. Ointment of Tutty.—The chief use of this ointment is to relieve sore eye-lids, by applying

a piece of it between them at bed time, which keeps them from being glued together when closed by sleep, About one part of calx of zinc, to six parts of spermaceti ointment, is far preferable.

LINIMENTA.

Linimentum Ammoniac mitius et fortius, et Linimentum Camphoræ. Mild and strong Liniments of Ammonia, and Liniment of Camphor.—These are all stimulating preparations, and are frequently rubbed in or applied, for the relief of pleuritic, rheumatic, and spasmodic pains, paralytic numbnesses, and the like.

Linimentum Saponis Compositum.—Soap liniment, commonly called *Opodeldock*, is principally used as an embrocation against chronic rheumatism, with or without Tinct. Opii; also for the relief of sprains and bruises after inflammation; by giving energy to the parts towards the recovery of their lost tone.

CERATA.

Ceratum Cantharidis. Cerate of Spanish Fly.—This composition being of a softer consistence than the Empl. Cantharid. is preferred in some cases, and is more suitable to delicate fibres. It may be quickened at discretion by adding more powdered flies. This is in the place of the *Epithema Vesicatorium*.

Ceratum Lapidis Calaminaris. Calamine Cerate, lately called *Ceratum Epuloticum*.—This is a less complicated preparation than the famous Turner's Cerate, which was used towards healing cutaneous ulcers, &c. The modern practice gives the preference to Ungt. Ceræ, Ungt. Sperma. Ceti, and the like, where delicate fibres are concerned. For Lapis Calaminaris, vide Præpar. Var. Gen.

Ceratum Lithargyri Acetati Compositum. Compound Cerate of acetated Litharge.—This Cerate is similar to M. Goulard's Saturnine plaster, into which, when gently melted, he dipped linen cloths, and applied them as resolvers on various occasions, and to ease chronic rheumatism.

Ceratum Resinæ flavæ.—Cerate of Yellow Resin.—The only difference between this and Ungt. Resinæ Flavæ is the consistence.

Ceratum Saponis. Soap Cerate.—This is the Cerate which Mr. Pott always applied to fractures. It couches easily to the part, repels inflammation, is not adhesive, and seldom produces herpes or erysipelas.

Ceratum Spermatæ Ceti. Cerate of Sperma Ceti, was lately called *White Cerate*.—It is much applied to herpetic and other cutaneous ulcerations as an epulotic. The stiffer consistence makes it more eligible than the Ungt. Ceræ, when there is much heat upon or round the ulcerated part, or when it yields a thin acrid discharge.

CATAPLASMATA.

Cataplasma Cumini.—Cataplasin of Cummin.—This warm aromatic epithem, or poultice, is frequently applied

to parts disposed to gangrene, from a languid circulation. Poultices made with oatmeal, or crumb of wheaten bread, and the grounds, or lees of strong beer, are supposed to be equally efficacious.

Cuminum.—Cummin is an umbelliferous plant, like fennel, producing longish plano-convex seeds, of a brownish colour, which are brought from Sicily and Malta. They have a warm bitterish taste, and an aromatic flavour, and their medical use is principally confined to this warm antiseptic cataplasm, and the stomach plaster.

Scordium, herba. Water Germander, the herb.—This plant grows wild in low meadows, in some particular parts of this country; its leaves are smooth and somewhat hairy, yielding a disagreeable garlic-like smell, and a bitterish inherent taste. Its bitter and aromatic qualities are in low esteem, and the College has retained it only in this composition.

Cataplasma Sinapeos.—Mustard Cataplasm is an useful stimulus in the low state of fevers, lethargic stupors, &c. It may be repeatedly applied to the soles of the feet, and should not be kept on longer than to excite pain and redness. This kind of stimulus has also a good effect in diverting gouty and rheumatic pains from the head, stomach, and the more noble parts.

Cataplasma Aluminis.—Alum Cataplasm, formerly called *Coagulum Aluminis*, or Alum Curd, is a cooling astringent epithem for sore and watery eyes and eye-lids. It is commonly spread on soft lint, and applied at bed-time.

MEDICAMINA.

PRÆPARATIS PRÆ-EUNTIBUS NON ASCITA.

The *Names, Places, Growth, Qualities, Uses, and Doses*, of those articles which are noticed in the *Materia Medica*, but do not occur in any of the preparations or compositions.

Acetōsa Pratenfis. *Meadow or common Sorrel, the leaf.* A common plant, growing in meadows, the officinal cultivated in gardens. *Perennial.*—*Qualities.* No smell, a restraining acid taste, mildly aperient and refrigerant. *Use.* In decoction, and in whey, against febrile heats, bilious and scorbutic acrimony. *Culinary.*

Aconitum. *Wolf's-bane, or Monk's-hood, the herb.*—On the mountainous parts of Germany and Switzerland, and in gardens. *Perennial.* *Qual.* Strong herbaceous smell, simply herbaceous taste; dried, and in extract sudorific, and diuretic; fresh, highly poisonous. *Use.* In chronic rheumatism, gout, and scrophula. *Dose.* In extract, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 4gr. with sugar, twice a day; or in tincture made with dried leaves, P. 1. Sp. of Wine. P. 6. from 20 to 40gtt.

Acorus. *Calamus Aromaticus.* *Sweet-scented flag,*—the root. *Perennial.* Grows in marsh ditches; long, crooked, and jointed, and runs transversely under the surface of the ground. *Qual.* A sweetish smell; a bitter aromatic taste. A warm stomachic and alexeterial. *Use.* Anorexia and fen agues. *Dose.* In powder 1scr. to 1dr. on the approach of the fit, and repeatedly during intermission, an infusion of 3dr. twice a day.

Allium sativum. *Radix.* *Garlic, the root.* Grows spontaneously in Sicily, is much cultivated in our gardens. The root composed of several small bulbs, enveloped in a

common covering. *Perennial*.—*Qual.* A strong diffusive smell, acrid pungent taste. In decoction is milder, and assumes the taste of onions. Diuretic, expectorant, stimulant. *Use.* Principally external, except slightly for culinary purposes. Bergius recommends the juice of garlic, to be dropped on cotton and applied to the meatus for deafness, till it excite moderate heat and pain, and consequent increase of mucus. It is sometimes applied to the soles of the feet, to relieve disorders in the head or breast. Internally it is injurious to inflammatory or irritable habits.

Arnica, Leopard's-bane, the herb, flower, and root.—Germany and Northern Europe. *Perennial*.—*Qual.* Fresh, stinking, and sternutatory; dried, an unpleasant smell, and acrid taste. Emetic, diuretic, diaphoretic. *Use.* By Collin and others, in paralysis, intermittent and putrid fevers; occasionally interposing laxatives. *Dose.* The powdered flowers, mixed into an electuary with honey, 2dr. or more in the day; or in infusion, or decoction, 1 to 3dr. in a pint of water, or ale, every day. Much praised in Germany, little used in England—perhaps with equal propriety.

Avēna. The oat, the seed.—Sown in the fields. *Annual*. *Qual.* Farinaceous, mucilagenous, and insipid; nutritive, refrigerant, and sheathing. *Use.* The grains and meal, in ptisan or gruel, for food and common drink in fevers, and inflammatory complaints; externally, emollient poultice with vinegar and oil, for strains and bruises; and stimulant, with the grounds of strong beer, for tumours, &c. of gangrenous tendency, or in poor emaciated habits.

Balsāmum Canadense. Canada Balsam.—The liquid pellucid white resinous concrete of the balsam pine in

Canada. *Qual.* Grateful odour, resembling that of the Mecca balsam, and a mild taste inclining to bitter. Vulnerary, strengthening, and diuretic. *Use.* Gleets, and fluor albus, in pills with astringents; externally, to wounds.

Balsamum Copaiva. *Balsam of Copaiva.*—From the perforated trunk of a tree growing in Brasil, and in the southern parts of America. *Qual.* Liquid, clear, and of a yellowish colour, with the consistence of olive oil; a fragrant, yet unpleasant smell, and a bitter resinous taste, balsamic, vulnerary, diuretic, and laxative. *Use.* In fluor albus, gleets, and hæmorrhoidal complaints. *Dose.* 20 to 40gtt. on a lump of sugar, or mixed with honey, in mallow tea.

Bardāna. *Burdock.*—The root, and seed. Common on waste grounds. *Perennial.* *Qual.* No smell, a sweetish taste, inclining to bitter. *Use.* Scurvy, rheumatism, dropsy; the seed, in nephritic complaints. *Dose.* A decoction of 2 oz. of fresh root in 3 pints of water to 2 pints, in the course of 24 hours; the seed, in powder, or in emulsion, 1dr. twice a day.

Bistorta. *Bistort.* The root.—A native of Britain, in moist meadows. *Perennial.*—*Qual.* Fresh, the smell like the cress, taste entirely styptic; dried, weaker; astringent and styptic. *Use.* In hæmorrhagy, obstinate fluxes, and intermittents. *Dose.* In substance, 20 to 60gr. by Dr. Cullen, in intermittents, up to 3dr. daily.

Bolus Gallicus. *French Bole.*—A friable earthy substance, of the argillaceous kind, intimately blended with a slight portion of ferrugineous calx and calcareous earth. *Qual.* Its colour, pale red, variegated with streaks and spots of whitish yellow, imbibing sharp acrid humours. *Use.* Alvine fluxes, and cardialgia. *Dose* 10 to 60gr.

Borax. *Borax*, called *Tincal* in its crude state. N. N. *Borax sodæ* vel *soda supersaturatus*.—Brought from the East Indies in lumps of impure prismatic crystals, partly white and partly green, which when refined, form irregular colourless masses, resembling alum. *Qual.* A neutral salt, consisting of a peculiar acid supersaturated with natron, or mineral alkali, and separable in solution by all the mineral acids. It dissolves in sp. of wine, and in water, but suffers not by fire; renders vegetable and animal oils miscible with water, and when fused, dissolves all earths, and promotes the fusion of metals. Is rather pungent to the taste, and leaves an impression of coldness on the tongue. Deobstruent, diuretic, and detergent. *Use.* In the thrush, and in several mechanical processes. When dissolved in honey, or mucilage of quince seed, in the proportion of ʒdr. to ʒoz. it quickly removes aphthous crusts on the tongue, fauces, and the alimentary tube. *Dose.* A tea-spoonful now and then, or frequently. It is not much used for other medical purposes.

Capficum vel piper Indicum. *Indian pepper*, the seed.—A filiquose, or podded plant, native of the East and West Indies, and grows in some of our gardens. *Annual.*—*Qual.* When fresh, yields a penetrating smell; either fresh or dried, an acrid and fiery taste. Aromatic and stimulant. *Use.* Atonic gout, anorexia, paralysis. *Dose.* 3 to 8gr. in pills.

Bergius prescribes the following formula against obstinate tertians; R. Sem. Piper. Ind. gr. vi. Bac. Lauri, scr. 2. f. pulvis in partes tertias dividendus. One portion to be taken at the approach of the rigor; another on the following day, at the same hour—the last on the third day.

Cardamine. Cuckow-flower, or Lady's-smock. The flower.—In moist places, and flowers early. *Perennial. Qual.* Is either of a white, or of a light purple colour, and is bitter and pungent to the taste. *Antispasmodic. Use.* Spasmodic asthma, St. Vitus's dance, convulsions. *Dose.* 20—60gr. twice a day. Much has been said in favour of it.

Carduus Benedictus. Blessed Thistle, the herb.—Native in the southern and eastern parts of Europe, and cultivated in our gardens. *Annual. Qual.* Leaves intensely bitter and nauseous. *Stomachic. Use.* Dyspepsy and anorexy. In a light watery infusion with fresh lemon, or dried orange peel.

Centaureum minus. Lesser Centaury, the flowery tops.—Wild, in dry pasture grounds, flowers in July. *Annual. Qual.* Dried, little or no smell, and a very bitter taste. *Strengthening, stomachic. Use.* Atony, dyspepsy, jaundice. *Dose.* Infused after the manner of tea, a tea-cup-full 2 or 3 times a day.

Cināra. Artichoke, the leaf.—Native of the southern parts of Europe, and cultivated in our gardens. *Perennial. Qual.* Bitter, agglutinant and diuretic. *Use.* Dropsy and jaundice. *Dose.* 3 or 4 spoonfuls of the juice expressed from the leaves mixed with white wine, morning and evening.

Vitriolum Cæruleum. Blue, or Roman Vitriol.—This salt is composed of vitriolic acid, saturated with copper. The most common is artificially prepared by combining copper with sulphur, or its acid. *Qual.* It is hard, semi-transparent, and of a sapphire blue colour, and has an acrid styptic taste. *Tonic, styptic, and escharotic. Use.* Internally, as a cure to obstinate intermittents, and a

general tonic. *Dose.* $\frac{1}{4}$ of a gr. or more, with 5—10gr. of Ext. of Bark, 2—3gr. of Aromat. powder, three times a day during intermission. Externally, to destroy proud flesh; but not so proper for that purpose as lunar caustic, except when the flesh is extremely loose and flabby. Lint soaked in a mild solution of it and dried, is sometimes a preferable application. The styptic solution is ordered with blue vitriol, 3dr. alum, 2dr. boiled in 12oz. of water until dissolved, to which are added 2dr. of vitriolic acid, the whole to be filtered through paper. Cloths, and dossils, are to be dipped in the liquor, and applied.

Curcuma Turmeric, the root.—A tuberous knotty root, greyish exteriorly, interiorly yellow; brought from the East Indies. *Perennial.* *Qual.* An unctuous smell, and a bitterish aromatic taste. Attenuant, deobstruent, and diuretic. *Use.* Jaundice and obstructed mesentery. In substance dried, 20—60gr. in decoction, 2 or 3dr.

Daucus Sylvestris. Wild Carrot, the seed.—Common about the hedges, and in uncultivated grounds, and flowers in June. *Biennial.* *Qual.* The seeds warm and not disagreeable to the taste. Stomachic and diuretic. *Use.* In cachectic scorbutic disorders and dropsy, and in diuretic drinks.

The *Garden Carrot*, the same, except from culture. The root of it grated, or shaved, and mixed into a poultice with water, corrects the fœtor of cancerous and phagædenic ulcers. The marmalade of it is part of a sea stock, and prevents the scurvy. The expressed juice, or a decoction of the roots, is advised in calculous complaints, and as a gargle in aphthous cases, or sore mouths.

Digitālis. Fox-glove, the herb.—Wild in woods, on heaths, and under hedges, and flowers in June. *Triennial.*

Qual. Poisonous; nauseous and bitter to the taste, and except in very small doses, excites violent vomiting and purging. *Diuretic.* *Use.* Much recommended lately in dropical and asthmatic cases, in decoction, infusion, and in powder. *Dose.* The latter has proved safe and efficacious, from $\frac{1}{2}$ —2gr. with 2—3gr. of aromatic powder, once in 8 or 12 hours, but must be determined by the effect. The *infusion* to be made with the leaves dried, 1dr. boiling water half a pint, to stand four hours; strained, and adding sp. of nutmeg 1oz. one or two table spoonfuls twice a day, or once in 8 hours. To stop according to its effect of retarding the pulse, or its action on the stomach, bowels, and kidneys; a gr. of calomel, once or twice a day, has been successfully conjoined.

Enula Campana. Elecampane, the root.—A large plant with ovate, wrinkled, serrated leaves, and a short thick unctuous root, grows wild in rich moist soils. *Perennial.* *Qual.* A weak, disagreeable smell, and a nauseous, pungent taste. *Diaphoretic* and *pectoral.* *Use.* Cough, moist asthma. *Dose.* The powdered root 20—60gr. or more, little used.

Eryngium. Eryngo, the root.—An umbelliferous plant, with a blueish, mallow-like, prickly, jagged leaf; the root cylindrical, slender, and knotted, brownish without, whitish within. *Perennial.* Grows on the sandy shores. *Qual.* A sweetish and slight aromatic taste. *Aperient* and *diuretic.* *Use.* Seldom, except prepared as a sweetmeat.

Filix. Male Fern, the root.—The male fern grows commonly under hedges. *Perennial.* The root, a thick, knotty, oblong body, with long blackish matted fibres. *Qual.* A faint unpleasant smell, and a subacid, sweetish, subastringent taste. *Anthelmintic* and *emmenagogue.*

Uſe. The tape-worm. *Dofe.* In ſubſtance to an adult, 2—3dr. to a child, about a dr. early in the morning; two hours after, a mercurial cathartic is given, and if neceſſary, a ſaline purge, to be repeated at proper intervals. This is Nouffer's remedy, who generally prepared his patient the night before with an emollient clyſter, and directed a ſupper of panada with butter and ſalt.

Fœnum Græcum. *Fenugreek*, the ſeed. From the ſouthern parts of Europe. Rhomboidal, furrowed, and rather bigger than hemp ſeed. *Qual.* A ſtrong ſmell, and an unctuous, farinaceous, bitteriſh taſte. Emollient. *Uſe.* In cataplaſms and fomentations, to maturate, or diſcuſs tumours. The finely ſifted powder, lightly and repeatedly ſprinkled, in herpetic and eryſipelatous ulcerations.

Galla. The *Gall*.—An excreſcence upon the leaf and tender foot-ſtalks of the oak-tree, cauſed by an inſect, called by Linnæus, *Cynips Quercus*. Blue galls from Aleppo, the ſtrongeſt. *Qual.* No ſmell, a very rough aſtringent ſtyptic taſte. *Uſe.* Too aſtringent for internal uſe; externally, applied to parts affected with hæmorrhoides, in the proportion of powdered galls, p. 1. Ointment of hog's lard, p. 8.

Gambogia. *Gamboge*, the *gum-refin*.—A ſaffron red, ſhining, brittle, homogeneous, ſolid maſs, from trees growing in various parts of the Eaſt Indies. *Qual.* No ſmell, and at firſt little or no taſte; if held in the mouth, acrimonious. Purgine and hydragogue. *Uſe.* Dropſy, and tape-worm. *Dofe.* 2—3—1ogr. alone, is apt to excite vomiting; with calomel, that action is reſtrained.—It is ſeldom ordered without that or ſome other medicine.

Ginseng. *Ginseng*, the *root*.—A small plant in China, Tartary, and North America. The root, 2 or 3 inches long, about the size of the thumb or larger, and striated with circular wrinkles. *Qual.* No smell, a liquorish slightly aromatic bitterish taste. Antispasmodic. *Use.* Spasmodic affection, paralysis. Chewed, and in infusion. *Dose.* In powder, 20gr. repeatedly.

Granatum. *Pomegranate*, the *flowers*, called *Balaustine*, the *rind* of the *fruit*.—A prickly tree or shrub, with deep red flowers—fruit nearly as big as a moderate sized orange, with a thick tough rind, brownish without, and yellowish within, and a red juicy pulp. A native of the south parts of Europe, Florida, and the East. *Qual.* The flowers, mildly astringent; the juice a grateful refrigerant sub-acid, and the rind a stronger astringent. Refrigerant and astringent. *Use.* In fomentation, an oz. of the rind bruised with two pints of decoction of oak-bark, and $\frac{1}{2}$ a pint of red wine, according to Sydenham, against prolapsed rectum and uterus. Also in decoction with dried red roses and cinnamon, each 1dr. in milk strained 1 pint, gradually add 1 pint of water; the whole to be reduced to 1 pint sweetened with sugar, and taken daily in colliquative diarrheas. Mead.

Gratiola. *Hedge-hyssop*, the *herb*, and *root*.—A native of Germany and southern Europe; grows in wild meadows. *Perennial.* *Qual.* The herb, no smell, an intensely bitter and nauseous taste, both dry and fresh; the root less so. Emetic, purgative, diuretic, and vermifuge. *Use.* Dropsy, worms. *Dose.* Moderate at first, and gradually increased 5—10gr. or more in powder; the extract equally efficacious. Bergius gave 10gr. of the herb, and 5 of gentian root, three times a day with success, in quartan agues.

A table spoonful of an infusion, made in the proportion of 1dr. to a pint of boiling milk or beer, three times a day, is said to have been serviceable in dropfy and worms.

Helleboraster, *Bear's foot*, the *leaf*.—Grows wild in meadows and shady places. *Perennial*. *Qual*. A disagreeable smell, and a very acrid bitterish taste. Emetic, purging, and vermifuge. *Use*. Round Worms. *Dose*. Dried, 6—15gr. in decoction 1dr. a spoonful of the expressed juice made into syrup, given by the common people, morning and evening, to children 5 or 6 years old; ought to be given to them cautiously at first, and in very small doses. A tea spoonful of the juice of the green leaves made into a syrup with coarse sugar, at bed time, and 2 the next morning, for three days together; to children from 3 to 6 years of age.

Hypericum. *St. John's wort*, the *flower*.—This plant is commonly found in meadows. *Perennial*. *Qual*. A faint disagreeable smell, and a bitterish balsamic taste. Vulnerary and tonic. *Use*. Hæmoptysis; externally, discutient. Formerly much, now little used.

Ichthyocolla. *Isinglass*.—A glutinous substance brought from Russia, and formerly supposed to be prepared from the skin, fins, &c. of a fish of the sturgeon kind; lately declared, by Mr. Jackson, to be the air-bladder, intestines, and other membranous parts of fishes, freed from their natural mucus, rolled up, and dried. *Vide Ph. Transf.* vol. 63, p. 1. *Qual*. Restorative and agglutinating. *Use*. Fluor albus, continued diarrheas, and other weakneses, boiled into a jelly with milk. A strong solution in water, and when hot spread on silk, forms an elegant plaster—joined with balsams and resins, it takes the name of *Court Plaster*.

Iris florentina, *Florentine Orris*, the root. A native of Italy, cultivated by the florists in England. A tuberous, heavy, jointed, somewhat compressed, root; externally, brown; internally, a yellowish white, and reducible to a farinaceous powder. *Perennial*. *Qual*. When fresh, acrid and pungent to the taste, and rather purging; dried, slightly bitter, and yielding a pleasant odour, like that of violets. *Incrassating*. *Use*. In no great esteem medicinally, yet an article in the *Trochisci Amyli*. A Perfume.

Juglans. *Walnut*, the unripe fruit.—The tree commonly planted and known. *Qual*. The smell not disagreeable, the taste acrid, bitterish, and styptic. Opening and vermifuge. *Use*. Worms. *Dose*. Infused juice, 2dr. in cinnamon water 4dr. 20—30—40—50gtt. 2 or 3 times a day, for 6 days—a purge with calomel on the 4th day.

The Wirtemberg Pharmacopœia orders a rob to be prepared of the juice in its unripe state, against apthous complaints, and sore throats.

Kino. *Kino*, the gum-resin.—From Africa, near the river Gambia. *Qual*. A deep red colour, a grateful, rough, mucilaginous, sweetish taste, and a brittle substance. Astringent. *Use*. Chronic diarrhea, and leucorrhea, laxity with acrimony. *Dose*. It forms the Edinburgh styptic powder with alum, p. 3. Gum Kino, p. 1, the dose of which, 5—15gr. every 4 hours in uterine and pulmonary hæmorrhage; also, an astringent linctus with kino, 1dr. gum arabic, 4ogr. syr. of white poppy, q. f. a tea spoonful occasionally,

Marrubium Album. *White Horebound*, the herb.—Wild, in uncultivated grounds. *Perennial*. *Qual*. A hoary plant. The odour of the leaf, disagreeable; taste, bitter, pungent, and diffusive. Tonic and diuretic. *Use*. Cachexy,

hysterics; and pituitous asthma. *Dose.* The leaves powdered, ʒi. expressed juice, a spoonful or two; infusion, half a handful.

Mastiche. Resina, the resin. The pistacia *Lentiscus*, or *Mastic Tree*, grows most plentifully in the island of Chio. The resinous substance exudes from incisions across the bark of the tree, and is brought to us in yellowish transparent grains or tears. *Qual.* When heated, has an agreeable smell, and rather a bitter taste. Vulnerary, astringent. *Use.* Chewed, it covers an unpleasant breath, strengthens the gums, and preserves whiteness of the teeth; otherwise, it is seldom used, except with fragrant substances by way of fumigation.

Melissa. Balm, the herb.—A native of the East, and cultivated in most gardens. *Perennial.* *Qual.* A fragrant aromatic grateful smell, like that of citron; taste, highly pungent and bitterish; it contains fine volatile parts, and gum-resinous principles. Resolvent, stomachic, and diuretic. *Use.* The infusion, or tea, acidulated with lemon juice, in febrile and acute complaints, as a diluent drink.

Nicotiana. Tobacco, the herb.—A native of America, and its islands. *Annual.* *Qual.* The smell aromatic, and strongest when dried; taste, acrid and nauseous; contains gum-resinous and oily principles. Emetic, purging, narcotic, errhine, antispasmodic. *Use.* In fume and infusion by way of clyster, against costiveness, incarcerated hernia, iliac passion, and worms, particularly the ascarides; also taken as a diuretic, in cases of dropsy. Bergius says, that in Sweden an infusion is a domestic medicine, in place of an emetic, at the beginning of putrid fevers. Dr. Fowler has recommended a watery infusion, and tincture, in cases of dropsy and dysury; the

tincture made with dried Virginia tobacco leaves 1 oz. proof spirit 1 pint, to stand four days; the infusion in the same proportion. *Dose.* 30 to 60gtt. or more, to be increased by 5 to 8 or 10gtt. to a suitable dose, to be taken two hours before dinner, and at bed time, in a little cinnamon, or some kind of aromatic water, or in a draught of common water; the dose one-fourth less in the forenoon than in the evening. It should be cautiously administered to delicate habits.

Olibānum. *Olibanum*, the *gum-resin*.—A pale yellowish gum from Turkey and eastern Africa, and a produce of a tree of the juniper kind. *Qual.* Odour unpleasant and resinous; taste, pungent and bitterish. *Vulnerary.* *Use.* Internally, against alvine fluxes and fluor albus, and by fumigation. *Dose.* 1 to 2scr. or more, twice a day, with conf. of roses.

Ovum gallinaceum, the *Hen's egg*.—Eggs are a nutritious food. The yolk is oily and saponaceous, and serves as a medium for uniting resins, balsams, and oils, with water. The white is a glutinous substance, likewise nutritive, and is the early food of the chick. The shell is a calcareous earth, which, if levigated, is an absorbent; and when calcined, has the preference for making lime water in calculous cases. *Use.* The raw egg has proved highly efficacious in obstinate jaundices, proceeding from viscid bile, or gluten obstructing the biliary ducts. *Dose.* Two, beaten up with a glass of water, in the morning, and every four hours throughout the day, repeatedly. The egg is an excellent restorative to poor debilitated habits, particularly in feminine weaknesses.

Pareira brava. *Pareira brava*, the *root*.—The crooked wrinkled, brownish root of an American convolvulus,

and brought from the Brazils. *Perennial*. *Qual*. A bitter, sweetish taste. Detergent and diuretic. *Use*. Nephritic, ulcerous, and calculous complaints. *Dose*. In decoction 4dr. in 3 pints of water to 1 sweetened with honey, a tea-cup full every 3 or 4 hours; in substance powdered, 15 to 30gr. twice or thrice a day.

Parietaria. *Pellitory of the Wall*, the herb.—Grows on old walls, and among rubbish. *Perennial*. *Qual*. No smell, an herbaceous taste. Diuretic, emollient; externally, discutient. *Use*. Stone and gravel, in infusion, decoction, and the expressed juice.

Pentaphyllum. *Cinquefoil*, the root.—Grows on open clayey grounds. *Perennial*. *Qual*. No smell; astringent styptic taste. Astringent. *Use*. Diarrheas, and loose gums. *Dose*. In substance to 1dr. also in decoctions and gargles.

Petroelinum. *Parsley*, the root and seed.—A native of the southern parts of Europe, and cultivated in most gardens. *Biennial*. *Qual*. The root, sweetish, and slightly aromatic. Nutritive, aperient, and diuretic. The seeds warmly aromatic, carminative, and diuretic. *Use*. Culsinary, jaundice, gravel, and suppression of urine; seeds, pediculi. In infusion, decoction, and distilled water, parsley seed is said to be deleterious to birds and lice.

Pix liquida. *Tar*.—A black liquid resin, drawn from the pine and fir tree by the help of fire, and lately obtained by the condensation of pit coal smoke. *Qual*. An acidulous, empyreumatic, terebinthinate smell and taste. Diaphoretic, diuretic, deobstruent. *Use*. Cachectic, dyspeptic, and other chronic complaints. *Tar water*, two pounds infused in, and frequently stirred up together with 8 pints of water, should stand some hours to settle, and then be decanted into bottles, and close corked up.

Dose. Up to a pint a day, at several draughts, just warm. Pills are also made up with tar and liquorice powder, for obstinate coughs. Dr. Cullen says, that the water derives its medicinal qualities from the acid contained therein, which acid is similar to what is obtained by distillation from solid firs, or other woods: he also asserts, that this acid may be brought into a small bulk by rectification, and concentration, and be rendered a ready and useful remedy, when largely diluted with water. An ointment is also prepared from it with mutton suet, to an oz. and a $\frac{1}{2}$ of which may be added flower of sulphur 3dr. for the tinea, or scald. Vide Ung. Picis.

Pyræthrum. *Pellitory of Spain, the root.*—The brownish cylindrical, rugose root. A native of the warmer climates, but bears our own. *Perennial.* *Qual.* No smell, but an acrid hot pungent taste, which when chewed plentifully excites saliva; masticatory, stimulant, and attenuant. *Use.* Tooth-ache, coma, paralysis of the tongue; internally, like the arum root, 5 to 10gr. also in watery infusion and decoction.

Quassia. *Quassy, the wood, root, and bark.*—The production of a tree growing in Surinam. The wood transversely cut, is radiated, white, solid, and tough; the thicker pieces preferred, the root deeper colour. *Qual.* No smell; taste, intensely bitter, but not heating. Tonic, stomachic, and antiputrescent. *Use.* Atony, dyspepsy, remittent fevers. *Dose.* Substance in pills 10 to 20gr. every 4 or 6 hours, or 1 to 2 oz. of the infusion, made with 2dr. in a pint of boiling water. The infusion in boiling water to stand an hour, in cold water 24 hours.

Quercus, cortex. *Common Oak, the bark.*—A Tree commonly known in Europe, which grows to a considerable

size. The trunk of one growing near Ludlow in 1764 is said to have measured 68 feet in girth, 23 in length, and to have contained not less than 1455 feet in timber. *Qual.* The bark has little or no smell, but a very rough astringent taste. Astringent, bracing. *Use.* Principally external. The following decoction is well recommended to prevent or remove Cynanche Tonsillaris, prolapsus uvulæ, vaginæ et uteri; also to recover spongy gums and loose teeth. R. Dec. Cort. Querci. 8 oz. Alumin: 30 to 60 gr. Spt. Vin: Rect: 12 dr. f. Gargarismus aut Lotio. *Dose.* The following powder has been used with success in slight intermittents, both by itself and with an infusion of chamomile flowers.—R. Pulv. Cort. Querci 30 gr. tertiis horis intermittente febre. The same virtue resides in the cupulæ, or scaly cups of the acorns.

Rubia. *Madder*, the *root*.—The long slender red root of a procumbent plant, cultivated in all parts of Europe. *Perennial.* *Qual.* A bitterish, austere taste, and a weak smell. Attenuant and aperient. *Use.* Obstructed viscera, jaundice, humoral asthma, emmenagogue. *Dose.* In powder 20 to 30 gr. or in a decoction of the root 1 oz. mace 2 dr. in 3 pints of water to 2, adding to the strained liquor, aromatic tinct. 3 dr. fyr. lemons 2 oz. to take 2 oz. three times a day. Dr. Cullen doubts its medical virtues.

Salvia. *Sage*, the *leaf*, and *top*.—A low shrubby plant, cultivated in gardens. *Perennial.* *Qual.* Smell, fragrant; taste, warm, bitterish, and subastringent. Resolvent, corroborating, stomachic. *Use.* In infusion, as tea, a diluting liquor in fevers.

Santonicum. *Wormseed*, the *tops*.—A light oval seed, surrounded with chaffy matter, from Persia. *Perennial.* *Qual.* A wormwood smell, and a bitter, acrid taste. Sto-

machic, vermifuge, emmenagogue. *Uſe.* Worms. *Dofe.* To adults, ʒdr. once or twice a day. A fyrup is made of the infuſion, and given to children.

Senēka. *Senega*, or *Rattlesnake*, the *root*.—A miſhaped root, with thick fibrous branches, from North America. *Perennial.* *Qual.* Weak ſmell, but nauſeous; a warm, ſubacid, and bitter taſte. Slightly emetic and purging, diaphoretic, expectorant, and diuretic. *Uſe.* Pleuriſy, dropſy, aſthma, and rheumatism. *Dofe.* In powder 20 to 30gr. twice or thrice a day; in decoction of 1 oz with a moderate portion of liquorice root, in 2 pints of water to 20 oz. 2 to 3 ſpoonfuls every four hours.

Sīmarouba. *Simarouba*, the *bark*.—The light, tough, ſtringy, yellowiſh bark of a tree growing in Guiana, and brought in long pieces. *Qual.* No ſmell; but a laſting bitter, and ſub-aſtringent taſte. Tonic, ſtomachic, demulcent. *Uſe.* In chronic diarrheas, and dyſenteries. *Dofe.* In a decoction of 2dr. in 2 pints of water to 20 oz. three ſpoonfuls every four hours; or from 10—20gr. of the powder.

Sium. *Water-parſnip*, the *herb*.—A creeping, indige-nous, wing-leaved plant, growing in rivers, and ditches. *Perennial.* *Qual.* Diuretic, antiſcorbutic. *Uſe.* Scurvy, and herpes. Expreſſed juice 2 oz. or more, in milk, twice a day, in infuſion. The ſpring leaf of the hem-lock dropwort, which is poiſonous, reſembles that of this plant.

Spigēlia. *Indian pink*, the *root*.—A native of South Carolina, but cultivated in our flower gardens, a ſimple, unequal, fibrous root. *Perennial.* *Qual.* Little or no taſte, nor ſmell. Anthelmintic. *Uſe.* Worms, in powder or infuſion. *Dofe.* In powder, to children 8 years old

8—10gr. or about 20gr. infused in boiling water, and mixed with sugar and a little milk, twice a day; to adults 30 to 40gr. or an infusion of 2dr. three times a day. In larger doses it proves emetic, and purges much, producing vertigo, dimness of sight, and a remarkable convulsive affection of the eyes; it ought therefore to be cautiously administered, with the intervention of a purge of rhubarb and calomel.

Staphisagria. Staves-acre, the seed.—A large, rough, triangular, dark coloured seed, from the southern parts of Europe and Virginia. *Biennial. Qual.* Fœtid smell; intensely bitter, acrid, and nauseous taste. *Drastring.* poisonous, phthiriæcal, escharotic. *Use.* externally, in powder, ointment, or aqueous infusion; lice, itch, fungous ulcers. It is mostly effectual in the first case, by mixing it in a very slight degree with hair powder.

Tanacetum vulgare. Common Tansey, the herb, and flower.—Large divided leaves, gold colour discous flowers, and small oblong blackish seeds. This plant grows on the road side, and field borders. *Qual.* A rank, strong smell, and a bitter, aromatic taste. *Decobstruent, stomachic, and athelmintic.* *Use.* Weak stomach, cachexy, gout, hysteria, and worms. *Dose.* Aqueous infusion of leaves and flowers, to a pint in 24 hours; seeds in powder, like those of the fantonicum, with which they are generally mixed. In powder to 1dr. most commonly taken as a tea.

Taraxacum. Dandelion, the root, and herb. A plant commonly known. *Perennial. Qual.* The leaves and roots have no smell; a bitter taste, and contain a bitter juice. *Aperient, diuretic, resolvent.* *Use.* Obstructions of the liver, jaundice. *Dose.* Purified expressed juice, or a strong decoction of the roots, 2 to 4 oz. three times

a day. The root, with sorrel leaves, in broths, daily, for some months, interposing a laxative dose of cream of tartar, Bergius says, has removed hardness of liver, ascites, and gall stones. A soft watery extract, from two to four tea spoonfuls every morning.

Trifolium paludosum. *Buck-bean, or Marsh trefoil, the herb.*—In the marshes. *Perennial.* *Qual.* No smell; very bitter taste. Antiscorbutic, diuretic, aperient, tonic. *Use.* Scurvy, gout, rheumatism, cachexy. *Dose.* In the manner of tea, with a little orange peel, a pint or more in the day; also in a watery extract, the size of a nutmeg, and in powder 1—2 scr. two or three times a day.

Tussilāgo. *Coltsfoot, the herb.*—A short broad leaf, green above, and hoary underneath, grows on a moist clayey soil. *Perennial.* *Qual.* Smell, not unpleasant; taste, slightly bitter, and rough. Pectoral. *Use.* Coughs and hectic complaints; in the form of tea, with a little liquorice root.

Urtica. *Stinging-nettle, the herb.*—A common plant. *Perennial.* *Qual.* Smell, weak and herbaceous; taste, the same. Diuretic, and cooling. *Use.* Hamorrhagy, nephritic complaints. *Dose.* The juice 2—4 oz. in infusion, and decoction. Externally, to a palsied limb, by urtication, or stinging with nettles. It is also used when young, for culinary purposes.

Uva Urſi. *Bear's Wortleberry, the leaf*—An ever-green shrubby plant, with oblong oval leaves, found on the snowy mountains in Germany, Sweden, &c. *Qual.* The smell of the dried leaves, like the extract of liquorice; taste, astringent, and bitter. Nephritic, and tonic. *Use.* Calculus, and in most disorders of the urinary passages.

Dose. In powder 15—30gr two or three times a day; a decoction or infusion of 1 or 2dr. in a pint of water, daily.

This, and some other articles of German produce, although brought forward by men of superior talents and judgement, do not seem to have answered our expectations in this country, and are not unlikely to become useless; possibly, from the difference of constitutions.



T A B U L A,

Nomina mutata et addita, necnon præparata nova Pharm.
Lond. nuperrimè editæ, Typis Italicis ostendens.

A Ntimonium <i>vitrificatum.</i>	nuper Antimonium vitrificatum
— Aqua kali <i>præparati.</i>	— Aqua kali.
<i>Cataplasma</i> aluminis.	— Coagulum aluminis.
Caneri chelarum <i>præparatio.</i>	— Chelarum cancrorum <i>præp.</i>
Decoctum <i>cinchonæ.</i>	— Decoct. corticis peruviani
— hellebori <i>albi.</i>	— hellebori.
Elect. cassiæ, &c. <i>in genitivo.</i>	— cum præpositione <i>e.</i>
Empl. ceræ <i>compositum.</i>	— Empl. ceræ.
— ladani <i>compositum.</i>	— ladani.
Aliis emplastris est additum verbum <i>compositum.</i>	
Extractum <i>cinchonæ.</i>	nuper Extr. cort. peruv.
— hæmatoxyli.	— Extr. ligni campechensis.
— papaveris <i>albi.</i>	— Præparatum novum,
Linim. camphoræ <i>composit.</i>	— Linimentum camphoræ.
— saponis <i>compositum.</i>	— saponis.
<i>Mel acetatum.</i>	— Oxymel simplex.
<i>Mucilago tragacanthæ.</i>	— Præparatum novum.
Ol. essent. junip. baccæ.	— Ol. essent. baccæ juniperi.
— fasafras rad.	— radicis fasafras.
Ostreæ testarum <i>præp.</i>	— Testarum ostreorum <i>præp.</i>
Pilulæ aloes <i>compositæ.</i>	— Pilulæ ex aloë.
— cum myrrha.	— cum myrrha.
Aliæ cum <i>genitivo.</i>	— cum præpositione <i>e</i> vel <i>ex.</i>
Pulvis cerussæ <i>compositus.</i>	— Pulvis e cerussa.
— chel. cancri <i>compos.</i>	— e chelis cancr. <i>comp.</i>
— cretæ <i>compositus.</i>	— e creta <i>compositus.</i>
— myrrhæ <i>compositus.</i>	— e myrrha <i>compositus.</i>
Cæteri cum <i>genitivo.</i>	— cum præpositione <i>e.</i>
Spt. nuclei fruct. myristicæ.	— Spt. nucis moschatæ.
— lavendulæ <i>compositus.</i>	— Tinct. lavend. <i>composita.</i>

Tinctura guaiaci.	nuper Tinct. guaiaci volatilis.
—— cinchonæ ammoniata.	—— ——— cort. peruv. volatilis.
—— ferri ammoniæcalis.	—— ——— rediviva.
—— valerianæ ammoniata.	—— ——— valerianæ volatilis.
—— zingiberis.	—— Præparatum novum.
Trochisci omnes cum gentiivo.	—— cum præpositione e velex.
Ungt. elemi compositum.	—— Ungt. elemi.
Zincum vitriolatum.	—— Zinc. vitriolat. purificatum.
Zincum calcinatum.	—— vulgo Flores Zinci.

O M I S S A.

Coccinella, Cochineal.—A small wrinkled grain of an irregular form, brought from Spanish America. *Qual.* Externally of a dark red colour, internally a deep red: formerly supposed to be a seed, but proves an insect of the scarabæous kind, in its chrysal state, and is found sticking to the leaves of the *Opuntia*, or prickly pear tree. *Use.* Has no positive medicinal virtue. A colouring drug, chiefly in use with scarlet dyers.

Saccharum, Sugar.—The expressed juice of a reedy plant which grows spontaneously in some parts of Asia and Africa, and is cultivated in the West Indies. The root, *perennial*. This juice is repeatedly boiled and clarified, first with the addition of lime or alkali, producing a brown concrete, the grosser parts of which are drained off by the assistance of moist clay and conical moulds, leaving what is called *clayed sugar*. This being dissolved in limed water, and strained through a woollen cloth, is boiled to a proper consistence, refined with whites of eggs, bullock's blood, &c. passed again through conic moulds and formed into loaf sugar, *sacch. purificatum*: by repeated refinement, *sacch. purissimum*. The cones are then wrapped in paper and baked in a close oven. *Qual.* Sugar is a neutral saline substance, combined with oily and mucilaginous matter. Nutritive, balsamic, and antiputrescent. *Use.* To preserve vegetable substances and their juices, both for culinary and medical purposes.

I N D E X.

	Pag.		Pag.
A Brotonum	20, 114	Anthemis	21, 42
Abfinthium	20, 35, 114	Antimonium	27, 80, 122
Acipenser	2	Antimonii præparata	80
Acetosa	10, 173	Apis	2
Acetum distillatum	59	Apium	9, 186
— scillæ	121	Aptera	3
Acidum acetosum	60	Aquæ distillatæ	102
— muriaticum	60	Aqua alumin. comp.	162
— nitrosum	61	— ammoniæ	65
— vegetabile	59	— — acetatæ	70
— vitriolicum	62	— Calcis	120
Aconitum	16, 173	— Cupriammoniatæ	162
Acorus	19, 173	— Lythargyri acetati	98
Adeps fuillæ	29	— — compos.	162
Ærugo	29, 147	— zinci vitriolati	162
Æther vitriolicus	107	Arbutus	13, 191
Æthiops mineralis	96	Arctium	20, 175
Alkohol	105	Argentum nitratum	86
Allium	10, 173	— — vivum	90
Aloe	10, 124	Aristolochia	21, 139
Althæa	18, 144	Arnica	21, 174
Alumen	75	Artemisiæ	20
Ammoniacum	25, 30, 142	Arum	22, 36
Ammonia præparata	64, 108	Afafœtida	8, 126
Amomum	4, 119, 125	Afarum	13, 150
Amygdala	14, 49, 142	Astragalus	19, 117
Amyris	10, 168	Aurantium	19, 35
Amylum	6, 117, 155	Avena	6, 174
Anethum	9, 102	Avis, Class ii.	2
Angelica	8, 109		
Anisum	9, 52, 109	Balsamum canadense	22, 174

Balsamum copaiva	13, 175	Cervus	- 4
————— tolutanum	12, 127	Cerussa	- 99, 150
————— peruvianum	12, 127	Cete	- 2
Bardana	- 20, 175	Chamæmelum	- 21, 42
Barilla	- 8, 69	Chelæ cancrorum	- 27
Beccabunga	- 4, 38	Cituta	- 8, 38
Bellua	- 2	Cinara	- 20, 177
Benzoe	- 13, 63, 127	Cinères clavellati	- 66
Bistorta	- 11, 175	Cinchona	- 7, 44, 132
Bolus gallicus	- 175	Cinnamomum	11, 103
Borax	- 176	Cistus	- 16, 164
Bubon	- 8, 133	Cissampelos	- 24, 185
Calaminaris	28, 100	Citrus	- 19, 145
Calamus aromaticus	10, 173	Coccinella	- 2
Calomelas	- 94	Coccus	- 2
Calx Hydrarg. alba	- 95	Cochlearia	- 18, 37
Calx cum kali puro	- 68	Colchicum	- 10, 147
———— viva	- 120	Coleoptera	- 2
———— zinci	- 101	Colocynthis	- 23, 44
Cambogia gutta	- 24, 180	Colomba	- 25, 131
Camphora	- 11, 140	Confectiones	- 161
Cancer	- 3	Conservæ	- 34
Cancrorum chelæ	- 27	Contrayerva	- 6, 151
Canella alba	- 14, 148	Convolvulus	- 7, 46
Cantharis	- 2, 28	Copaifera	- 13, 175
Capficum	- 7, 176	Corallium	- 3, 27
Cardamine	- 18, 177	Coriandrum	- 9, 119
Cardamomum	- 4, 128	Cornu cervi	- 30, 65
Carduus	- 21, 177	Creta	- 27, 151
Caruon	- 9, 52	Crocus	- 5
Caryophyllus aromat.	15, 160	Croton	- 23, 45
Caryophyllum rubr.	13, 144	Cryptogamia, Cl. xxiv	25
Cascarilla	- 23, 45, 129	Cubeba	- 5
Cassia	- 12, 32, 159	Cucumis	- 23, 48
Castor	- 1, 129	Cuminum	- 9, 172
Cataplasmata	- 171	Curcuma	- 4, 178
Catechu	- 24, 130	Cydonia	- 14, 117
Centaurea	- 21, 177	Cynobatus	- 15, 36
Centaurium	- 8, 177	Daphne	- 11, 115
Cera	- 25	Daucus	- 8, 178
Cerata	- 160	Decandria, Cl. x.	- 12

	Pag.
Decocta	112
Delphinum	16, 190
Diadelphia, Cl. xvii.	19
Diandria, Cl. ii.	4
Dianthus	13, 143
Diœcia, Cl. xxii.	23
Didynamia, Cl. xiv.	16
Digitalis	17, 178
Dodecandria, Cl. xi.	13
Dorstenia	6, 151

Elaterium	23, 48
Electuaria	159
Elemi	11, 168
Emplastra	163
Enneandria, Cl. ix.	11
Enula canpana	21, 179
Epithemata	172
Eryngium	8, 179
Extracta	40

Ferri præparata	87, 133
Ferula	8, 136
Ficus	25, 115
Filix mas	25, 179
Flores Benzoes	63
Florum Exsiccatio	30
Fœniculum	9, 103
Fœnum græcum	19, 179
Fraxinus	24, 159

Galbanum	9, 134
Galla	180
Gallina	2
Gambogia	24, 180
Genista	19, 140
Gentiana	8, 42, 118
Ginseng	25, 181
Glis	1
Glycirrhiza	19, 43
Granatum	14, 181

	Pag.
Gratiola	4, 181
Guaiacum	12, 135
Gummi arabicum	24, 117, 154
Gynandria, Cl. xx.	21

Hæmatoxylum	12, 45
Helleboraster	16, 182
Helleborus fœtidus	16, 182
———— albus	24, 114
———— niger	16, 42

Hemiptera	2
Herbarum Exsiccatio	30
Hexandria, Cl. vi.	10
Hordeum	6, 115
Hydrargiri præparata	91
Hymenoptera	2
Hypericum	20, 182

Jalapium	7, 46, 135
Ichthyocolla	2, 182
Icosandria, Cl. xii.	14
Infusa	117
Insecta, Cl. v.	2
Inula	21, 179
Ipecacuanha	7, 123
Iris	5, 155, 183
Juglans	22, 183
Juniperus	23, 52
———— fabina	24, 42

Kali præparatum	66
———— acetatum	71
———— purum	68
———— sulphuratum	79
———— tartarifatum	71
———— vitriolatum	72
Kæmpferia	4, 161
Kino	25, 183

Lac ammoniacum	142
———— amygdalæ	142

	Pag.		Pag.
Ladanum	16, 164	Morus	22, 145
Lapis calaminaris	27, 100	Moschus	1, 141
Lavendula	16, 53, 111	Mucilagines	117
Lauri baccae	11, 114	Myristicha	22, 110
Leontodon	20, 190	Myrrha	24, 136
Lignum campech.	12, 45	Myrtus	14, 104
Limon	19, 145	Myrotoxylon	12, 127
Linimenta	166		
Linum	10, 50	Nasturtium	18, 37
Liquor vol. corn. cervi	10, 65	Natron muriaticum	73
Litnargyrus	96	—— præparatum	68
Lujula	13, 34	—— tartarifatum	72
Lycia	2	—— vitriolatum	72
		Nicotiana	7, 184
Macis	22, 110	Nitrum	74
Magnesia	76, 77	Nux moschata	22, 110
Majorana	17, 150		
Malva	18, 113	Ocťandria, Cl. viii.	11
Mammalia, Cl. i.	1	Olea distillata	52
Manna	24, 159	—— essentialia	52
Marum	16, 150	—— expressa	48
Marrubium	17, 183	Oleum animale	55
Mastiche	23, 184	—— cornu cervi	65
Materia Medica	1	—— origani	54
Medicamina non ascita	68	—— petrolei	55
Mel	2, 31	—— ricini	50
Mella Medicata	146	—— sulphuratum	89
Melampodium	16, 46	—— fuccini	56
Melissa	17, 184	—— Terebinthinæ	56
Menthæ	17, 53	—— vini	57
Menyanthes	6, 191	Olibanum	23, 184
Mercurii præparata	90	Oliva	4, 50
Mezereum	11, 115	Oniscus	3, 31
Millepeda	3, 31	Opium	47, 137
Mimosa	24, 130	Opoponax	9, 157
Minium	96	Origanum	17, 54
Misturæ	140	Ostrea testa	3, 28
Molusca	3	Ovis fevum	1, 29
Momodica	23, 48	Ovum	2, 185
Monandria, Cl. i.	4	Oxalis	13, 34
Monadelpħia, Cl. xvi.	18	Oxymella	147
Monœcia, Cl. xxi.	22		

	Pag.		Pag.
Pastinaca	- 9, 157	Pulveres	- 148
Panax	- 25, 181	Pulvis Antimonialis	- 85
Papaver	- 15, 145	Punica	- 14, 181
Pareira brava	- 24, 185	Pyrethrum	- 21, 187
Parietaria	- 24, 186	Pyrus	- 14, 117
Pecora	- 1		
Pentandria, Cl. v.	- 6	Quaffia	- 12, 187
Pentaphyllum	- 15, 186	Quercus	- 2, 187
Penæa	- 6, 150		
Petroleum	- 55	Raphanus	- 18, 111
Petrofelinum	- 9, 186	Refina flava	- 56
Phyfeter	- 2	Refinæ	- 40
Pilulæ	- 156	Rhabarbarum	- 12, 123
Pimento	- 14, 104	Rhamnus	- 7, 145
Pimpinella	- 9, 52	Regnum animale	- 1
Pinus	- 22, 55	——— vegetabile	- 4
Piper	- 5, 7, 149	Rheum	- 12, 123
Pistacia	- 9, 23	Ribes	- 7, 8, 38
Pix Burgundica	- 166	Ricinus	- 23, 50
Pix liquida	- 186	Rosæ	- 15, 35, 118
Plumbi præparata	- 98	Rosmarinus	- 4, 54
Polyadelphia, Cl. xvii.	- 19	Rubia	- 6, 188
Polyandria, Cl. xiii.	- 15	Rubus idæus	- 15, 145
Polygala	- 19, 188	Rumex	- 10, 34
Polygamia, Cl. xxiii.	- 24	Rutæ	- 12, 43
Polygonum	- 11, 175		
Polypodium	- 25, 179	Sabina	- 24, 138, 44
Potentilla	- 15, 186	Saccharum	- 5
Præparata var. gen.	- 27	Sagapenum	- 25, 157
——— ex antimonio	81	Sales	- 57
——— ex argento	86	Sales neutrales	- 58, 69
——— e ferro	- 87	Salvia	- 5, 188
——— ex hydrarg.	90	Sambucus	- 9, 38
——— e plumbo	- 98	Sal amarus	- 76
——— e sulphure	- 78	—— ammoniacus	- 64
——— e stanno	- 99	Sal cornu cervi	- 65
——— e zinco	- 102	—— muriaticus	- 73
Prunus	- 14, 36	Salfola	- 8, 69
Psychotria	- 7, 123	Sanguis draconis	- 10, 164
Pulegium	- 17, 54	Santalum	- 19, 136
Pterocarpus	- 19, 136	Sapo	- 158
Pulparum præpar.	- 32	Sarcocolla	- 6, 150

	Pag.		Pag.
Sarsaparilla	- 23, 115	Tanacetum	- 20, 190
Sassafras	- 11, 55, 115	Taraxacum	- 20, 190
Santonium	- 20, 188	Tartarum	- 8, 119
Scammonium	- 7, 153	Terebinthina	- 22, 23, 55
Scilla	- 10, 32, 37	Testæ ostreæ	- 2, 283
Scordium	- 16, 172	Tetradynimia, Cl. xv.	183
Seneka	- 19, 188	Tetrandria, Cl. iv.	- 65
Senna	- 12, 46, 119	Teucrium	- 16, 150
Serpentaria	- 21, 139	Thus	- 164
Sevum	- 1, 29	Tincturæ	- 124
Simulumba	- 13, 189	Toluifera balsama	12, 127
Sinapi	- 18, 50	Tormentilla	- 15, 152
Sifymbrium	- 18, 37	Tragacantha	- 19, 154
Sium	- 9, 189	Triandria, Cl. iii.	- 55
Smilax	- 23, 115	Trifolium paludofum	6, 191
Soda	- 8, 69	Trigonella	- 19, 179
Spartium	- 19, 40	Triticum	- 65
Sperma ceti	- 2, 169	Trochisci	- 155
Spigelia	- 6, 189	Tuffilago	- 21, 191
Spina cervina	- 7, 145	Tutia	- 29
Spiritus ammoniæ	108, 142		
——— fœtid.	- 109	Ulmus	- 8, 116
——— ammon. fuccin.	143	Unguenta	- 166
——— distillat.	- 105	Urtica	- 22, 191
——— æther. vitriol.	107, 142	Uva passia	- 8, 115
——— nitros.	- 108	——— urfi	- 13, 191
——— vinos.	- 106	Valeriana	- 5, 139
Spongia	- 3, 32	Veratrum	- 24, 114
Stalagmitis	- 24, 180	Vermes	- 33
Stannum	- 100	Veronica	- 4, 38
Staphisagria	- 16, 190	Vina medicata	- 121
Styrax	- 13, 32	Viola	- 20, 46
Succi	- 37	Vitis	- 88
Succinum	- 28, 56, 63	Vitriolum	- 177
Sulphur	- 78		
Syngenesia, Cl. xix.	- 20	Zedoaria	- 4, 161
Syrupi	- 143	Zincum	- 102
		Zingiber	- 4, 119
Tamarindus	- 5, 160	Zoophyta	- 33

A
SUMMARY
OF THE
PNEUMATO-CHEMICAL THEORY,
WITH A
TABLE
OF ITS
NOMENCLATURE,
INTENDED AS A
SUPPLEMENT to the ANALYSIS
OF THE
New London Pharmacopœia.
By ROBERT WHITE, M. D.

Printed for CADELL and DAVIES, in the STRAND.

The new theory and the language of the new nomenclature being at this time generally adopted, the following pages are principally intended, as a Supplement to the Analysis of the New London Pharmacopœia.

To the READER.

THE most able chemists having for a length of time admitted *Phlogiston* to be a principle in the composition of certain bodies, and the cause of particular modifications of matter, it required more than ordinary minds to doubt its existence; but since it has been discovered, that water is a compound body, and that the calx of a combustible body becomes heavier than that body was originally, another principle has been introduced, called *Oxygen*; which more satisfactorily accounts for this, and many other extraordinary phenomena. The evidence against water being an element or simple body, and the necessity of accounting for the increase of weight in calcined bodies, were the occasion of much perplexity to the supporters of the phlogistic system; and the mode of solving the latter particular carried with it too great an air of sophistry to stand its ground. One of its most able defenders did advance, that phlogiston not only has no weight, but that it possesses positive levity; and that when taken from an absolutely heavy body, the body, by being deprived of this levity, becomes more heavy. Such a sophism, to-

gether with the further assertions, that it renders air elastic, and constitutes flame by a chemical combination with air, &c. &c. does not allow of demonstration; and, instead of supporting the cause of phlogiston, has undoubtedly injured it; since no one circumstance is apt to sink the credit of an hypothesis more, than an attempt to support it by an inefficient proof.

The discoveries and experiments made by Dr. BLACK, Mr. CAVENDISH, and Dr. PRIESTLY, respecting the properties of elastic fluids, were the more immediate causes of the late improvements in Chemistry; and the two great discoveries of Mr. CAVENDISH, namely, the formation of water, by the combustion of inflammable gas and pure air; and of nitrous acid, by the application of electric sparks, to a mixture of pure and impure airs, have helped to enforce the pneumatic system.

On a transient view indeed, an attempt to explain the phenomena of fire, heat, and ignition, without the aid of phlogiston, appears to be fraught with absurdity; but when we consider the talents and character of the persons who have ventured upon this arduous task, the regularity of the system they have adopted, together with the variety and accuracy of the facts and experiments produced as tests of an agency, at least adequate to the former principle, the difficulty of reconciliation may not prove so great as it is conceived to be.

It has been advanced that phlogiston was never separately exhibited: it is the same with oxygen; on which account the latter principle is not yet positively establish-

ed: for it is too well known, that the basis of human system is mostly speculative, and consequently subject to error, and to change.

With regard to the theory of acidification, we are told by M. FOURCROY, that it is a fact proved by the most strict experiments, that sulphur cannot convert itself into sulphuric or vitriolic acid, unless once and a half of its weight of oxygen, or the base of vitriolic air, be combined with it; that in like manner, phosphorus cannot become phosphoric acid, nor charcoal carbonic acid or fixed air, unless combined with two parts and a half of oxygen, &c. So far the new doctrine of acidification is a recital of facts; but when from these particular facts, it is generally concluded, that oxygen is the constituent part of all acids, analogy leads us to think so, and then begins theory. Experiments therefore, accurately and repeatedly performed, are most likely to be the verification of it.

Professor GADOLIN has observed, that as the nature of the basis of pure air, and the mode by which it combines itself with bodies have not been investigated, there is no absolute proof of its being brought about by the principle of acidity; it is also uncertain, whether it gives acidity, or by its combination, sets at liberty bodies possessed of the properties of acids.

The Academy of Sciences at Paris, in their comparative remarks on the two principles, have long since acknowledged, that the new theory possessed advantages superior to those of the old; because it agrees better with the mutual action of the principles of different bodies;

and in consequence of the precision and exact calculation to which the perfection of modern apparatus has reduced the method of analysing. Another powerful evidence in favour of the new theory is the consentient judgment and practice of several men of eminence, who had strenuously supported the phlogistic system.



A

SUMMARY

OF THE

PNEUMATO-CHEMICAL THEORY,

AND OF THE

NOMENCLATURE.

THIS Theory and Nomenclature were regularly digested, and first made public, under the direction of Mess. MORVEAU, LAVOISIER, FOURCROY, and BERTHOLET, in the year 1787, by which the principles, names and order of things were entirely changed.

The elementary bodies or substances are divided into five classes, after the following method :

CLASS I.

This class comprehends those simple substances or principles which approach nearest to the idea of elements,

are the first principles in combination, and have hitherto resisted analysis. These are

Lumiere	<i>Light</i>	Azote	<i>Azot</i>
Calorique	<i>Caloric</i>	Hydrogene	<i>Hydrogen</i>
Oxygene	<i>Oxygen</i>		

Light. Heat and light are the principal instruments of nature towards the various productions and changes of bodies. Light seems to be subject, like other bodies, to the laws of affinity, but is too subtle to be investigated.

Caloric or *Matter of Heat*, is called in the new system *calorique*, to distinguish it from *chaleur* heat, the latter denomination being intended to express the effect of the former. Dr. BLACK says, that heat when combined in a certain degree with other matter loses its sensible qualities, and remains inactive: heat in this state of quietude, he calls *latent heat*, which is copiously contained in atmospheric air, and gives to it the elastic power; and substances are in a solid, liquid, or aeriform state, in proportion to the quantity of caloric with which they combine.

Light and caloric appear in many instances to be productive of the same effects: combined with oxygen, hydrogen, azot, and ammoniac, they assist in changing substances not decomposed into the state of gas, and thus produce vital air, inflammable air, phlogisticated air, and alkaline gas.

Oxygen, the acidifying principle, or basis of pure or vital air, called also heretofore dephlogisticated air. The

word is derived from *οξυς* acid, and *γενουμι* to beget, having the supposed property of changing various substances, and producing acids. It is absolutely necessary to respiration and combustion, and by being combined with different substances, called *acidifiable bases*, is said to form the different acids : it also unites with metals in their calcination, &c. and is considered as the cause of additional weight to substances in that state. United with a quantity of oxygen not sufficient to convert them into acids, it forms metallic substances, or earths, into what were formerly named calces, now called oxyds.

Pure air	143 parts	with 100 of sulphur	give sulphuric acid
—	3	— 1 of impure air	nitric acid
—	72	— 28 of charcoal	carbonic acid
—	154	— 100 of phosphorus	phosphoric acid

With unknown bases it is said to form muriatic, boric, succinic, and fluoric or spathic acids.

With a basis compounded of *hydrogen*, *charcoal*, and sometimes a small portion of *phosphorus*—different vegetable acids.

With a basis compounded of *hydrogen*, *charcoal*, *phosphorus*, and *azot*—different animal acids.

With the metallic substances, *arsenic*, *molybden*, and *tungstein*—their respective acids.

With *iron*, a doubtful acid, called prussian acid.

Hydrogen, Inflammable air, or gas. The word is derived from *υδωρ* water and *γενουμι* to beget, water

having been proved by experiments to be oxygenated hydrogen, or the immediate production of the combustion of oxygen gas with the hydrogen gas, deprived of light and caloric during the combustion.

Hydrogen is an aeriform fluid, when procured from iron or zinc, it is eleven or twelve times lighter than atmospheric air. If from putrid, animal, or vegetable substances, it is much heavier. It is generally mixed with a portion of the substance from which it has been separated; has a noxious suffocating quality, and is a constituent part of vegetable and animal substances.

With *charcoal*, and not in the state of gas, it is said to constitute *oil*; which is more or less fixed in proportion to the quantity of hydrogen or charcoal it contains.

Iron and *Zinc* contain a large quantity of this air. When gas, it dissolves *charcoal*, *phosphorus*, and several *metals*; also *sulphur*, in union with which, it forms *hepatic gas*.

Water is declared to be compounded of fifteen parts of hydrogen, and eighty-five of pure air; the proportions of which are said to have been repeatedly proved by experiments.

Azot, or *Impure air*, called also *mephitic* and *phlogisticated* air, is one of the essential principles of animal matter: the name is derived from α privat. and $\zeta\omega\eta$ life; this air having a suffocating quality.

With *caloric*, or the matter of heat of the atmosphere, it becomes gas.

With one part of azot, and three of oxygen or pure air, the nitrous acid is formed.

According to Monf. BERTHOLET's experiments, ammoniac, or volatile alkali, is composed of 807 parts of azot and 193 of hydrogen.

In the proportion of 73 parts to 27 of pure air, atmospheric air is formed.

Some chemists declare azot to be a substance compounded of oxygen and hydrogen, others of pure air and phlogiston.

CLASS. II.

The substances of this class are called *acidifiable bases* or *Radicals*, being the radical principle of the acids; which united with oxygen or the *acidifying principle*, are said to constitute acids.

The known acidifiable bases or radicals of the acid are *azotic* or bases of nitrous acid, called *nitric radical*, the *carbonic*, from the french word *carbon* charcoal, the *sulphuric* and the *phosphoric*. Those which have not yet been separated from the oxygen are much more numerous; such are the *muriatic radical*, the *boracic*, *fluoric*, &c. It is not unlikely that these acids, altho' said to be simple bodies, have compound bases, and that they differ merely from the different proportion of the same principles.

The acidifiable bases or radicals are arranged in the tables after the following order : Sulphuric, phosphoric, muriatic, boracic, fluoric, succinic, acetic, tartaric, pyro-tartaric, oxalic, gallic, citric, malic, benzoic, pyro-lignic, pyro-mucic, camphoric, lactic, saccho-lactic, formic, prussic, sebacic, lithic, bombic.

These radicals manifest different qualities, according to the different quantities of oxygen with which they are saturated. Neutral salts also differ from the same cause, and the several states of those acids are expressed by as many different terminations, adapted to the same original word : thus for instance,

Sulphur completely oxygenated or saturated with oxygen, is called *acidum sulphuricum*, sulphuric acid, formerly vitriolic acid.

Salts prepared with this acid are called sulphates *fulphats* ex. gr. *fulphas potassæ*, or of vegetable alkali, formerly called *tartarum vitriolatum*, &c.

Sulphur united to a less quantity of oxygen, before called volatile vitriolic acid, is styled *acidum sulphurosum*, or *sulphureous* acid.

The salt formed from the sulphureous acid is named *fulphis* or *fulphite* ; ex. *fulphis potassæ*, Stahls *sulphureous* salt.

The combination of sulphur not advanced to the state of an acid, is denominated *sulphuretum* or *sulphuret* ; ex. *sulphuretum potassæ*, alkaline *sulphuret*, or alkaline liver of sulphur ; *sulphuretum olei fixi* formerly balsam of sulphur, &c. &c.

Agreeable to this analogy are the words *acetic*, and *acetous acid*, *acetat*, and *acetite falt*, *nitric*, *nitrat*, *nitrous*, and *nitrite*, *carbonic*, *carbonat*, &c. &c.

The acids, obtained by distillation from tartar, sugar, wood, &c. called empyreumatic spirits, are expressed by the dissyllable *pyro*, from the greek word *πυρ* fire. Thus the spirit of tartar becomes *pyro-tartareous acid*, the falt *pyro-tartrite*; spirit of wood, *pyro-ligneous acid*, and the falt *pyro-lignite*, &c.

Besides the radical acid already mentioned, many other acids are capable of uniting with the same basis in different proportions; some of them retaining several bases at the same time, viz. Salts with excess of acid, with excess of base, and sur-compound salts; to the first is affixed the additional epithet *acidulous*, to the second *sur-saturated*, and the last has both the bases specified, ex.

Cream of tartar is called, *Acidulous tartrite of potash*.

Common borax { *Borat sur-saturated with*
 soda, or simply borax.

Salt of forrel, contain- } *Cuprious oxalat of potash.*
ing copper

CLASS III.

This division comprehends all the known *metallic bodies* which are ranked as simple substances, and bear the title of acidifiable bases. Three only are yet positively known.

to possess the property of producing acids, namely, arsenic, molybden, tungsten. The other 14, viz. manganese, nickel, cobalt, bismuth, antimony, zinc, iron, tin, lead, copper, mercury, silver, platina, gold, are susceptible of that intermediate state of saturation with oxygen, which is expressed by the particular name of *oxydum*, *oxide*, or *oxyd*; a word intended to denote a body impregnated with a certain quantity of oxygen, but not sufficient to form an acid, formerly called calx. The following oxyds may serve as examples:

Oxydum zinci sublimatum — Flowers of zinc.
 ——— plumbi femi-vitreum — Litharge.

Salts formed by metallic acids are distinguished in like manner with acids in general, by the terminations *as* and *at*; as arsenias, arseniat; molybdas, molybdat; and tungstas, tungstat, observing also to express the base.

* No metallic substance is soluble in an acid till it becomes an *oxyd* or calx, by being united with *oxygen*, either from the decomposition of the acid, or of the water employed in the solution.

Metallic calces or oxyds, are absolutely heavier than the metals of which they are formed, and hence are evidently united with some new substance; but they are specifically lighter than before calcination. They lose no particular substance, but absorb, and unite with, the oxygenous principle deprived of most part of its specific heat, which the air contained, and which was the cause of the air having an aeriform existence.

The immediate combinations of metals with other metals, in their most simple state, without either of them being oxygenated or oxydated, are expressed by the word *alloy*; thus, the metals of printers' types are called *alloy* of *antimony* and *lead*; brass, *alloy* of *copper* and *zinc*.

The term *amalgam* is expressive of the alloys of mercury: thus the composition laid on looking-glasses is called, *amalgam* of *tin*.

CLASS IV.

Contains the five earths, which altho' they have certain properties in common, bear distinct marks that require different denominations.

Silice, or *Silica*—Siliceous, or vitrifiable earth, such as quartz, flint, &c.

Alumina, the basis of alum, or pure argillaceous earth.

Baryta, ponderous earth, or barytes.

Calx, calcareous earth in the state of lime.

Magnesia, of the shops.

The last four are soluble in acids, and are placed in the class of acidifiable bases. Chymists have not yet been able to decompose any of these earths; they are therefore ranked as simple bodies.

CLASS. V.

This class contains the three alkalies, all of which are supposed to be compounds, and are accordingly omitted in the list of simple bodies.

The vegetable alkali is named *potassa*, the fossil alkali, *soda*, and the volatile alkali, *ammoniac*; which last has been proved, by the repeated experiments of Mons. BERTHOLET and Dr. AUSTIN, to be a combination of *azot* and *hydrogen*.

The *Appendix* to the *New Nomenclature* contains some compound substances, which sometimes combine like simple bodies.

In the experiments made upon animal and vegetable substances, similar principles are frequently found both in the classes and different species, which may be considered as the chemical compositions of nature, such are *sugar*, *mucus*, *gluten*, *starch*, *resin*, *extract*, *fecula*, and the *oils*.

Sugar, *gums* and *starch* are ranked by M. LAVOISIER in the class of oxyds; they become oxyds by a basis being formed from an union of the inflammable air and charcoal, and a combination with pure air. An additional quantity of pure air brings them into a state of acids.

Balsams and *resins* contain nearly the same principles that volatile or essential *oils* do; they attain solidity by absorbing pure air, whilst they part with inflammable air.

Fecula is the farinaceous matter of vegetables, which serves for nourishment to the organic parts, and lodges in their trunks, branches, leaves, seeds and roots.

Oils are compounded of charcoal and inflammable air, not reduced into gas by means of caloric. There are two sorts of oils, the *fixed* or unctuous containing an excess of charcoal, and the *essential* or *volatile*, containing a greater proportion of inflammable air, which rises in form of gas with the watery vapour, by distillation, and re-unites in the form of oils. When burnt in pure air, they are converted into water and aerial acid.

The Nomenclature gives the title of *sapo*, soap, to the compositions of fixed oils; as *sapo potassæ* alkaline or common soap; and those composed of volatile or essential oils are distinguished by the word *saponulus saponul*, as *saponulus potassæ*, Starkey's soap.

The substance called *rector spirit*, being essentially the principle of odour in plants and flowers, is named *aroma*, and is not investigable.

The word *alcohol* is adopted for spirit of wine, and tinctures, &c. formed of that menstruum; such are, the dulcified spirit of salt, now called *muriatic alcohol*. Tincture of guaiacum, *alcohol* of *guaiacum*, &c.

Such combinations of alcohol and acids as form ether, are called agreeable to the acid employed; viz. *Sulphuric ether*, *acetic ether*, and *nitric ether*.

LAVOISIER says, that all vegetable substances contain three principles, pure air, inflammable air, and charcoal; that some of the alkalescent plants contain also impure air and phosphorus; also, that animal substances contain pure, impure, and inflammable airs, charcoal, and phosphorus; but afford more oil and volatile alkali, when distilled, than the alkalescent plants, consequently possess more impure and inflammable air.

COMBUSTION AND OXYDATION.

M. LAVOISIER who was one of the inventors of the New System, and a principle supporter of it by the accuracy and ingenuity of his experiments, declares that combustion is the decomposition of oxygenous gas, effected by a combustible body: towards which process, the oxygen that formed the basis of the gas, having greater affinity with the combustible body than with light or caloric, is absorbed by it, whilst the two latter substances are disengaged and set free, and form what is called flame; that no combustion can be effected without the application of additional heat to break the equilibrium or rest of the constituent parts; and that the combustion may be kept up, until the combustible body is quite saturated with the oxygenous principle.

When the combustion is in pure air, the whole of it is absorbed; in atmospheric air, about one fourth, that being the quantity it mostly contains.

The phlogistic system supposed metals to be substances composed of an earthy matter, and phlogiston or inflammable matter ; which latter being dissipated by the force of fire, left a calx ; and that by the addition of charcoal, or any kind of phlogistic substance, this calx was reducible to its pristine metallic state.

The new doctrine says, that metals are simple bodies ; but that in the state of oxyds, as in their ores, they are combined with oxygen. That in the operation of reduction, the oxygen unites with the charcoal, to which it has a greater affinity than to most metals, forms a carbonic acid, and sets free the metal.

After the discovery of calces being heavier than the metal before calcination, and of the component principles of water, it was suggested by Mr. CAVENDISH, that the phlogiston is carried off, and water is taken up in its stead : also, that the reduction of a calcined metal is effected by the inflammable principle of the water uniting to the metal, and the pure air, the other constituent part of the water, being set loose.

Mr. KIRWAN supposed, that metals when calcined lose their phlogiston, which he says is inflammable air in a concrete state, and that at the same time they mostly unite to fixed air formed during the operation ; but sometimes they unite to water, and other substances, by whose means they are calcined. The reduction of the calces of perfect metals, he says, may be effected by decomposing their fixed air ; those of the imperfect and semi-metal, partly by the decomposition of their fixed air, and partly by its ex-

pulsion with that of the other bodies which they had absorbed, and their simultaneous reunion to the inflammable principle.

The authors of the new system say on the contrary, that oxygen produces the same appearances in the calcination of all metals.

Oxydation, called in the phlogistic system *Calcination*, of metallic substances, is in every possible case, whether by air, water, acids, &c. a combination with the bases of pure air (oxygen) which is absorbed in different degrees by different substances.

They are oxydated in proportion to the quantity of vital air, which the atmospheric air, attending them, contained.

The oxygen is absorbed and fixed in proportion to the force of combustion; which, when rapid, is accompanied with heat and light.

When metals are dissolved in acids, the water contained therein is decomposed; the pure air of the water unites with the metal, and forms a calx or oxyd, and its inflammable air is disengaged.

Metals increase in weight according to the quantity of oxygen they absorb and fix, during combustion; which is in proportion to the decrease of weight in the surrounding air.

Metallic oxyds are decomposed or reduced into metals, by the laws of attraction pursued by oxygen. Heat separates it from some, one metal takes it from another, hy-

drogen or inflammable air takes it from most metals, and carbon or charcoal, perhaps from all.

Metallic substances have different degrees of chemical attraction to oxygen. M. LAVOISIER has exhibited a part of them in the following succession: manganese, zinc, iron, copper, mercury, silver, gold.

For further information on these subjects, vide ST. JOHN'S Chemical Nomenclature, FOURCROY'S Elements of Chemistry, LAVOISIER'S *Traité Élémentaire de Chimie*, KIRWAN'S Essay on Phlogiston, with Notes, &c.

P. S. There is no doubt but the investigation of factitious airs has produced additional strength to the medical art; and we have a promising appearance of success, from the effects of those fluids when regularly modified, in diseases which have hitherto baffled the powers of medicine. The MEDICAL PNEUMATIC INSTITUTION, liberally brought forward under the patronage of several persons of note both in and out of the profession, by the ingenious Dr. BEDDOES, late Chemical Professor at Oxford, is the most likely means of ascertaining the mode of applying those airs, and of obtaining a real statement of facts.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE
NEW NOMENCLATURE,

EXTRACTED FROM THE
REGISTERS of the ROYAL ACADEMY
of SCIENCES, at PARIS;

And published by Dr. ST. JOHN, in his Method of
CHEMICAL NOMENCLATURE.

THE Table of the New Chemical Nomenclature,
which has been presented to us by Mess. de MOR-
VEAU, LAVOISIER, BERTHOLET, and de FOURCROY, is
divided into six columns.

FIRST COLUMN.

SUBSTANCES NOT DECOMPOUNDED.

The first column contains the substances which appear
to be most simple, or to approach nearest to the state of
simplicity; such are *light*, *matter of heat* or caloric, *vital*
air or oxygen, inflammable air or hydrogen, *phlogisticated*
air or azot.

Next are placed the acidifiable bases or radicals of the acids; that is to say, the substances, which although not acid in themselves, nevertheless produce the different acids, by their simple combustion with oxygen, or dephlogisticated gas deprived of its caloric or matter of heat. At the head of this class they have placed sulphur, which they regard as an elementary substance, or at least as a substance not decomposed, and as the base of the vitriolic acid. Next follow the less known bases of the muriatic, boracic, succinic, and acetic acids; in a word, the bases of all the acids successively taken from the mineral, vegetable, and animal kingdoms. These bases are expressed in the table by the name of *radical*: thus they say sulphuric radical, muriatic radical, acetic radical, &c.

In this class the most known bases of the acids are distinguished from those which we have not as yet been able to decompose, or whose principles we cannot obtain separately; such are azot, carbon, sulphur, and phosphorus.

In this first column likewise are placed the semi-metals and the metals, as simple substances; the five earths expressed by the words, *silice*, *alumine*, *barytes*, *lime*, and *magnesia*; also, the three alkalies, *potash*, *soda*, and *ammoniac* or volatile alkali.

SECOND COLUMN.

The Substances of the FIRST COLUMN, changed into the STATE of GAS by CALORIC.

Light or caloric combined with oxygen, with hydrogen, with azot, and with ammoniac, assist in changing

them into the state of gas, and thus produce *vital air*, *inflammable air*, and *phlogisticated air*, or *alkaline gas*. These are the class of combinations denominated in the second column.

THIRD COLUMN.

The preceding Substances, united to OXYGEN, and thereby producing ACIDS.

The different substances contained in the first column, combined with oxygen, produce all the acids; to which in this state a general name is given, the termination of which is always the same; thus it is said *fulphuric acid*, to distinguish it from *fulphureous acid*, which contains a less quantity of oxygen, and consequently a greater quantity of sulphur; *nitric acid*, *muratic*, *acetic*, *oxalic*, and *sebacic acid*, &c. Next are placed the metallic calces, which are expressed by the generical name *oxyd*: thus is said, *oxyd of arsenic* instead of *calx of arsenic*, *oxyd of antimony*, of *bismuth*, of *silver*, of *gold*, &c.

FOURTH COLUMN.

The same Substances OXYGENATED and converted into the STATE of GAS.

In the fourth column are placed the names of the same substances oxygenated; that is to say, combined with oxygen or the base of vital air, acidified and transmuted into the state of gas; there are but few of them, in pro-

portion to the number of acids which occupy almost the entire extent of the third column: such are the *nitrous gas*, *carbonic acid gas* or fixed air, sulphureous gas, and fluoric gas.

We should remark, that, when an acid or a metallic calx imbibes an excess of oxygen, the epithet *oxygenated* is added to signify such property: thus we say, oxygenated muriatic acid, oxyd of arsenic or calx of arsenic; the oxygenated oxyd of arsenic takes the name of arsenic acid; molybdic, and tungstic acids may be expressed after the same manner.

FIFTH COLUMN.

The same OXYGENATED SUBSTANCES, with their BASES.

In the fifth column are ranged the combinations resulting from these oxygenated substances, combined with different bases, either alkaline, earthy, or metallic; to which are given names with different terminations, but which are similar for substances of the same species. The termination in *at* indicates the perfect and complete combination: thus *fulphat* of potash, of soda, of lime, &c. express vitriolated tartar, vitriol of soda, of felinite, &c. The termination in *ite* on the contrary, expresses the same combinations with the acids, but in a state less oxygenated: thus *nitrite* of potash saturated with vitriolic gas; *acetite* of potash signifies the common foliated earth, and *acetat* of potash, the combination of potash with ra-

A TABLE, EXHIBITING THE CHEMICAL NOMENCLATURE,

Proposed by Messieurs De MORVEAU, LAVOISIER, BERTHOLLET, and De FOURCROY, in May 1787.

I. THE SUBSTANCES NOT DECOM- FOUNDED.		II. CONVERTED INTO THE STATE OF GAS BY CALORIC.		III. COMBINED WITH OXYGEN, AND PRO- DUCING ACIDS.		IV. OXYGENATED AND CONVERTED INTO THE STATE OF GAS.		V. OXYGENATED WITH THEIR BASES.		VI. COMBINED WITHOUT BEING ACIDI- FIED.		
NAMES NEWLY INVENT- ED OR ADOPTED.	ANCIENT NAMES.	NAMES NEWLY INVENT- ED OR ADOPTED.	ANCIENT NAMES.	NAMES NEWLY INVENT- ED OR ADOPTED.	ANCIENT NAMES.	NAMES NEWLY INVENT- ED OR ADOPTED.	ANCIENT NAMES.	NAMES NEWLY INVENT- ED OR ADOPTED.	ANCIENT NAMES.	NAMES NEWLY INVENT- ED OR ADOPTED.	ANCIENT NAMES.	
Light.												1
Caloric.	Latent heat, or matter of heat.											2
Oxygen.	The base of vital air.	Oxygenous gas. N.B. It appears that light con- tributes to the reduc- tion of oxygen into a gaseous state.	Dephlogistated or vital air.									3
Hydrogen.	The base of inflammable gas.	Hydrogenous gas.	Inflammable gas.	Water.	Water.							4
Azot, or the radical principle of the ni- tric acid.	The base of phlogistat- ed air, or of atmos- pheric mephitic.	Azotic gas.	Phlogistated air, or at- mospheric mephitic.	The base of nitrous gas. Nitric acid. With an excess of azot. Nitrous acid. Carbonic acid.	The base of nitrous gas. White nitrous acid. Fuming nitrous acid. Fixed air, or cretaceous acid.	Nitrous gas. Nitrous acid gas.		Nitrat of potash. of foda, &c.	Common nitre. Cubic nitre.			5
Carbon, or the radical principle of the car- bonic acid.	Pure coal.			Sulphuric acid.	Vitriolic acid.	Carbonic acid gas.	Fixed air, mephitic air.	Nitrite of potash. (of lime.	Chalk.	Carburet of iron.	Plumbago.	6
Sulphur, or the radical principle of the sul- phuric acid.								of potash, &c.	Efferescent alkalies.			7
								of iron, &c.	Ruff of iron, &c.	Sulphuret (of iron.	Faustian iron pyrites.	
								of foda.	Vitriolated tartar.	Sulphuret of antimony.	Antimony.	
								of lime.	Selenite.	(of lead.	Galena.	
								of aluminous Alum.		Sulph. hydrogenous gas.	Hepatic gas.	
								of barytes.	Ponderous spar.	Sulphuret of potash.	Alkaline lixivors of sulphur.	
				With less oxygen. Sulphureous acid.	Sulphureous acid.	Sulphureous acid gas.	Sulphureous acid gas.	of iron, &c.	Vitriol of iron, &c.	Sulphuret of foda.	Metallic lixivors of sul- phur.	
								Sulphit of potash, &c.	Stahl's sulphureous salt.	Alkaline sulphuret with carbonaceous matters suspended in it.	Lixivors of sulphur with carbonaceous matters suspended in it.	8
Phosphorus, or the radical principle of the phosphoric acid.				Phosphoric acid.	Phosphoric acid.			Phosphat of foda.	Phosphoric salt with a base of natrum.	Phosphorified hydro- geneous gas.	Phosphoric gas.	
								Calcareous phosphat.	Earth of bones.	Phosphuret of iron.	Syderite.	
				With a smaller propor- tion of oxygen. Phosphorous acid. Muriatic acid. With an excess of oxy- gen.	Fuming, or volatile phos- phorous acid. Marine acid.	Muriatic acid gas.	Marine acid gas.	Superfaturated phos- phat of foda.	Haupt's sulphuratum.			
Radical principle of the muriatic acid.				Oxygenated muriatic acid.	Dephlogistated marine acid.	Oxygenated muriatic acid gas.	Dephlogistated marine acid gas.	Muriat of potash, &c.	Febrifuge salt of Sylvius.			9
				Boracic acid.	Sedative salt.			Muriat of foda.	Marine salt.			
								Calcareous muriat, &c.	Calcareous marine salt.			
								Ammoniacal muriat.	Sal ammoniac.			
Radical principle of the boracic acid.								Oxygenated muriat of foda, &c.	Common borax.			10
								Borat superfaturated with foda, or borax.				
								Borat of foda, &c. foda saturated with the acid.				
								Fluat of lime, &c.	Fluor spar.			11
Radical principle of the fluoric acid.				Fluoric acid.	Acid of spar.	Fluoric acid gas.	Spathose gas.	Succinat of foda, &c.				12
Radical principle of the succinic acid.				Succinic acid.	Volatile salt of amber.			of potash.	Terra foliata tartari.			13
Radical principle of the acetic acid.				Acetous acid.	Distilled vinegar.			of foda.	Mineral terra foliata.			
								of lime.	Calcareous acetous salt.			
								of ammoniac.	Spirit of Mindererus.			
								of lead.	Saccharum saturni.			
				With more oxygen. Acetic acid.	Radical vinegar.			of copper.	Verdigris.			
Radical principle of the tartareous acid.				Tartareous acid.				Acetat of foda, &c.	Cream of tartar.			14
								Acidulous tartrite of potash.	Vegetable salt.			
								Tartrite of potash.	Salt of Seignette.			15
Radical principle of the pyro-tartareous acid.				Pyro-tartareous acid.	Empyreumatic tartare- ous acid, or spirit of tartar.			Pyro-tartrite of lime.				
Radical principle of the oxalic acid.				Oxalic acid.	Saccharine acid.			Pyro-tartrite of iron, &c.				
								Acidulous oxalat of potash.	Salt of Sorrel.			16
								Oxalat of lime.				
								of foda, &c.				
Radical principle of the gallic acid.				Gallic acid.	Astringent principle.			Gallat of foda.				17
								of magnesia.				
								of iron, &c.				
Radical principle of the citric acid.				Citric acid.	Lemon juice.			Citrat of potash.	Terra foliata with le- mon juice.			18
Radical principle of the malic acid.				Malic acid.	Acid of apples.			of lead, &c.				19
Radical principle of the benzoic acid.				Benzoic acid.	Flowers of benzois.			Malat of lime, &c.				
Radical principle of the pyro-ligneous acid.				Pyro-ligneous acid.	Spirit of wood.			Aluminous benzoat.				20
Radical principle of the pyro-mucous acid.				Pyro-mucous acid.	Spirit of honey, sugar, &c.			Benzoat of iron, &c.				
								Pyro-lignite of lime.				21
								Pyro-lignite of zinc, &c.				
								Pyro-mucite of magnesia.				22
								Ammoniacal, &c. pyro- mucite.				
Radical principle of the camphoric acid.				Camphoric acid.				Camphorat of foda, &c.				23
Radical principle of the lactic acid.				Lactic acid.	Acid of milk.			Lactat of lime, &c.				24
Radical principle of the saccho-lactic acid.				Saccho-lactic acid.	Acid of sugar of milk.			Saccho-lactat of iron, &c.				25
Radical principle of the formic acid.				Formic acid.	Acid of ants.			Ammoniacal, &c. for- miat.	Spirit of magnanimity.			26
Radical principle of the Pruffic acid.				Pruffic acid.	Colouring matter of Prussian blue.			Pruffiat of potash, &c.	Phlogistated alkali, or Prussian alkali.			27
								Pruffiat of iron, &c.	Prussian blue.			
								Sebat of lime, &c.				28
Radical principle of the sebatic acid.				Sebacic acid.	Acid of greafe.			Lithiat of foda, &c.				29
Radical principle of the lithic acid.				Lithic acid.	Stone in the bladder.			Bombiat of iron, &c.				30
Radical principle of the bombic acid.				Bombic acid.	Acid of the silk-worm.							
OXYDS WITH VARIOUS BASES.												
Arfenic.	Regulus of arsenic.			Oxyd of arfenic.	White arsenic, or calx of arsenic.	Yellow sulphurated oxyd of arfenic.	Orpiment. Realgar.	Arfeniat of potash, &c.	Macquer's arsenical neu- tral salt.	Alloy of arfenic and tin.	Arfenicated tin.	31
Molybdena.				Oxyd of molybdena.	Calx of molybdena.	Red oxyd of molybdena.		Arfeniat of copper.		Alloy, &c.		32
Tungsten.				Oxyd of tungsten.	Yellow calx of tungsten.			Molybdat.		Alloy, &c.		33
Manganefe.	Regulus of manganefe.			White Black Vitreous Oxyd of nickel Grey Vitreous cobalt.	Manganefe. Calx of nickel. Calx of cobalt.			Calcareous tungst.	Swedisch tungsten.	Alloy of manganefe, and iron.		34
Nickel.										Alloy of nickel, &c.		35
Cobalt.	Regulus of cobalt.									Alloy, &c.		36
Bismuth.				White Yellow Vitreous by the nitrous acid, by the muri- tic acid. sublimated. vitreous.	Magistery of bismuth, or white paint. Yellow calx of bismuth. Glaß of bismuth. Diaphoretic antimony. Powder of Algarotti. Flowers or snow of an- timony. Glaß of regulus of an- timony.					Alloy, &c.		37
Antimony.	Regulus of antimony.			Oxyd of an- timony	Flowers or snow of an- timony. Glaß of regulus of an- timony.	Grey Red Orange Vitreous Alkaline oxyd of an- timony.	Grey calx of antimony. Kermes mineral. Golden sulphur. Glaß and liver of anti- mony. Rottens solvent.			Alloy, &c.		38
Zinc.				Oxyd of zinc.	Calx of zinc.	Sulphurated oxyd of zinc.	Precipitate of zinc by liver of sulphur, or faustian blend.			Alloy, &c.		39
Iron.				Sublimated oxyd of zinc. Black Red oxyd of iron.	Flowers of zinc, pom- pholix, &c. Martial ethiops. Astringent saffron of Mars. Calx or putty of tin.	Sulphurated oxyd of iron.				Alloy, &c.		40
Tin.				White oxyd of tin.	Calx or putty of tin.	Yellow sulphurated oxyd of tin.	Aurum musivum.			Alloy, &c.		41
Lead.				White Yellow Red Vitreous Red Green oxyd of cop- per.	Cerule, or white lead. Mafficot. Minium. Litharge. Brown calx of copper. Green calx of copper, or verdigris. Mountain blue. Æthiops per se Turbit mineral. Precipitate per se. Calx of silver.	Sulphurated oxyd of lead.			Alloy, &c.		42	
Copper.						Ammoniacal oxyd of copper.				Alloy, &c.		43
Mercury.				Blue Blackish Yellow Red oxyd. Oxyd of silver.	Mercurial oxyd. Precipitate per se. Calx of silver.	Blas Red Sulphurated oxyd of mercury.	Æthiops mineral. Cinnabar.			Alloy or amalgam of, &c.		44
Silver.										Alloy, &c.		45
Platina.				Oxyd of platina.	Calx of platina.					Alloy of platina and gold.		46
Gold.				Oxyd of gold.	Calx of gold.					Alloy, &c.		47
Siliceous earth.	Vitrifiable earth, quartz, &c.											48
Aluminous earth.	Clay, or earth of allum.											49
Barytes.	Terra ponderosa.											50
Lime.	Calcareous earth.											51
Magnesia.												52
Potash.	Vegetable fixed alkali of tartar, &c.											53
Soda.	Mineral alkali, marine alkali natrum.											54
Ammoniac.	Fluor, or caustic volatile alkali.	Ammoniacal gas.	Alkaline gas.									55

* As the substances in the lower part of this column cannot be reduced into a gaseous state, and not only they, but several of those in the upper parts; we have therefore changed at this place the title of the column, and substituted another, which expresses the peculiar combinations of the metals.

* As the Substances in the lower part of this column cannot be reduced to simple Principles, they are here distinguished by the word <i>Compound</i> .																	
NAMES given to compound Substances which combine without Decomposition.																	
<i>New Names.</i>	1 Mucous matter.	2 Glutinous matter, or gluten.	3 Sugar.	4 Starch.	5 Fixed Oil.	6 Volatile oil.	7 The aroma, or aromatic principle.	8 Refin.	9 Extractive matter.	10 Extracto-resinous matter	11 in which the extractive matter predominates	12 Resinous- matter { in which the resin predominates.	13 Feculum.	14 Alcohol of wine.	15 Alcohol { of potash of guaiacum. of scam-moneum, of myrrh, &c.	16 Nitrous } Gallic } Muriatic } alcohol. } Sulphuric } Muriatic } Acetic, &c. } ether.	17 Alkaline earthy Acid Metallic Saponul of turpentine, &c. } soaps.
<i>Ancient names.</i>	Mucilage.	Glutinous matter.	Saccharine matter.	Amylaceous matter.	Fat oil.	Essential oil.	Spiritus rectior.	Refin.	Extractive matter.	Alkaline tincture. Tincture of guaiacum. — scammoni- um. — myrrh, &c.			Feculum.	Spirit of wine.	Dulcified spirit of wine. Tincture of nut-galls Dulcified marine acid.	Ether of Frebenius. Marine ether. Acetous ether, &c.	Alkaline, earthy, &c. soaps. Combinations of volatile oils with bases.



tical vinegar. According to this rule also is said, *arseniat* of potash, and of soda, to signify the arsenical acid saturated with these two bases.

SIXTH COLUMN.

The aforefaid SUBSTANCES combined in their original
SIMPLE STATE.

In fine, the sixth column presents the aforefaid substances combined in their original state of simplicity, without being acidified; thus plumbago, or the combination of charcoal and iron, is called *carburet* of iron; the union of sulphur with the metallic substances is called *sulphuret*; thus sulphuret of iron, and sulphuret of antimony, signify martial pyrites, and antimony, &c. The words sulphuret of potash, and sulphuret of soda, signify the livers of sulphur; sulphurated hydrogen gas, means hepatic gas, &c. The same manner of expression is used for the union of phosphorus with iron, which is called *phosphuret* of iron with copper, phosphuret of copper; and with lead, phosphuret of lead; in fine, phosphorated hydrogen gas, means phosphoric gas.

At the end is an appendix, containing the new denominations appropriated to several more compound substances, and which combine without decomposition; such are, among others *mucus* instead of mucilage, *gluten* instead of glutenous matter, *fixed* and *volatile* oil, for sebaceous and essential oil, *aroma* for the aromatic substance of plants, and *alcohol* for spirit of wine.

It being a leading principle of the new doctrine, that water is a compound body, it will not be amiss to notice the reflections of the Academicians respecting that subject, and the reply to them.

“ The experiments in support of the decomposition and recomposition of water are brilliant and capital; but the conclusions are deduced merely from the comparative weights of the gases, and of the water produced by them, and too little attention is paid to the enormous quantity of heat and light which disengages, during the combustion of the two airs.

Why should not the heat which is combined in two very different states in vital and inflammable air, be regarded as the dissolver of the water, which their combustion has produced? Does not what is known of the matter of heat, the different states of fluidity, of visible and invisible vapour, and aeriform expansion through which it successively and continually makes water pass, oblige us to admit the dissolution and precipitation? Does not the electrical discharge in a thunder storm suddenly break these combinations, and produce a deluge of water? this cannot be generation.”

The proposers of the new system say in reply, “ From these reflections they infer, that the water obtained by the combustion of inflammable gas and vital air, may in like manner be only water condensed and precipitated, from the two cases in which they suppose it to have been held in dissolution.

But this conclusion is overturned, by the production of water from the two airs being weight for weight, and leaving no residuum. Whereas, according to the experiments of M. de Saussure, scarce an inch of water falls in a violent thunder storm; and could the atmospherical air be deprived of all the water it contains, the quantity of water would not exceed one-fiftieth part of the atmosphere's weight.” Besides, the formation decomposition and recomposition of water are convincing proofs of its generation; since by burning together 15 grains of inflammable and 85 of pure air, exactly 100 grains of water are obtained; and by decomposition the same principles may be gained, in the same proportion.

The Names of the preparations of the London Pharmacopœia as they follow in the Anylysis with their correspondent Latin appellations according to the New Nomenclature.

OLEA.

Pharm. Londin.	Nov. Nomenclat.
----------------	-----------------

Olea expressa	Olea fixa
—— essentialia	—— volatilia
Oleum animale	Oleum animale volatile

SALES.

Acidum Distillatum	Acidum acetosum
—— acetosum	—— aceticum
—— muriaticum	—— muriaticum
—— nitrosus	—— nitricum
—— vitriolicum	—— sulphuricum
Flores Benzoes	—— benzoicum sublimatum
Sal succini purificatus	—— succinicum sublimatum
Ammonia præparata	Carbonas Ammoniacæ
Aqua Ammonia puræ	Ammoniacæ
Kali præparatum	Carbonas potassæ
Aqua Kali	Potassa Carbonate potassæ
—— Kali puri	Potassa
Kali purum	Potassa fusa
Calx cum Kali puro	—— cum Calce
Natron præparatum	Carbonas Sodæ
Aqua Ammonia acetatæ	Acetis ammoniacalis
Kali acetatum	—— Potassæ
—— tartarificatum	Tartris Potassæ
—— vitriolatum	Sulphas Potassæ

SALES.

Pharm. Londin.

Nov. Nomenclat.

Natron tartarifatum

—— vitriolatum

—— muriaticum five }

Sal muriaticus }

Nitrum purificatum

Alumen

Magnesia vitriolatum

—— alba

Tartris fodæ

Sulphas fodæ

Murias fodæ

Nitræ Potassæ, Nitrum

{ Sulphas aluminæ five alu-
minosus }

Sulphas Magnesiæ

Carbonas magnesiæ

PRÆPARATA E SULPHURE.

Flores sulphuris

Kali sulphuratum

Sulphur præcipitatum

Oleum sulphuratum

Sulphur sublimatum

Sulphuretum alkalinum

Sulphur sublimatum

Sulphuretum olei fixi

PRÆPARATA EX ANTIMONIO.

Antimonium

Antimonium calcinatum

Antimonium muriatum

—— tartarifatum

Antimonium vitrificatum

Crocus Antimonii

Sulphur Antimonii præ-
cipitatum }

Sulphuretum antimonii

{ Oxydum Stibii album
nitro confectum }

Murias Stibii

Tartris potassæ stibiatus

{ Oxydum Stibii sulphura-
tum vitreum }{ Oxydum Stibii sulphura-
tum semivitreum }{ Oxydum Stibii sulphura-
tum aurantium }

PRÆPARATA EX ARGENTO.

Argentum nitratum

Nitrus Argenti fusus

PRÆPARATA E FERRO.

Ferrum ammoniacale

{ Ferrum ammoniacale
sublimatum

Ferri Rubigo

Carbonas Ferri

Ferrum tartarifatum

Tartris acidulus Ferri

—— vitriolatum

Sulphas Ferri

PRÆPARATA EX HYDRARGYRO.

Hydrargyrus acetatus

Acetis Hydrargiri

—— calcinatus

{ Oxydum Hydrargiri ru-
brum per ignem

—— muriatus

Murias Hydrargiri corrosivus

Calomelas

—— sublimatus

Calx Hydrargyri alba

—— Hydrargiri

Hydrargyrus muriatus mitis

—— dulcis

Hydrargyrus cum sulphure

{ Oxydum Hydrargiri ful-
phuratum nigrum

—— sulphuratus ruber

{ Oxydum Hydrargiri ful-
phuratum rubrum

—— nitratus ruber

{ Oxydum Hydrargyri ru-
brum acido nitrico
confectum

—— vitriolatus

{ Oxydum Hydrargiri lute-
um acido sulphurico
confectum

PRÆPARATA E PLUMBO.

Plumbumustum	Oxydum Plumbi
Minium	_____ rubrum
Lithargyrus	_____ semivitreum
Cerussa	{ Oxydum Plumbi album
	{ per acidum acetosum
Cerussa acetata	Acetis Plumbi
Aqua Lithargyri acetata	_____ Lithargiri

PRÆPARATUM E STANNO.

Stannum pulveratum	Oxydum Stanni cinereum
--------------------	------------------------

PRÆPARATA E ZINCO.

Zincum calcinatum	Oxydum Zinci sublimatum
_____ vitriolatum	Sulphas Zinci

Spiritus distillatus	Alcohol
Tinctura Alöes	Alcohol Alöes, &c.
Æther vitriolicus	Æther sulphuricum
_____ nitrosus	_____ nitricum
Mucilago	Mucus

FINIS.



